THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 84. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE VIEWS OF EMINENT MEN.

Letters from General Longstreet, Judge Campbell, and Hon. Christian Roselius—"A Lunatic may Destroy the most Magnificent Edifice, but it can only be Rebuilt by the most Skilful Artist."

From the New Orleans Times, 9th.

It is with much gratification we publish the following interesting correspondence between the most eminent jurist, one of the soundest and most logical minds in the South, and the general and soldier who was regarded by General Robert E. Lee as his most reliable and able lieutenant throughout the memorable campaigns in Virginia. The writers are Judge John A. Campbell, who was regarded as second only to Chief Justice Taney on the Supreme Bench of the United States before the war, and General James Longstreet, the commander of the famous Longstreet Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. Their letters are full of wisdom and sound counsel. They emanate from men who have given the very highest evidences of their firmness and devotion to the South, and whose present position of disfranchisement by the Military bills excludes all idea of interested views in the counsel which they give. The Southern people may safely follow the lead and guidance of such men:—

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—To the Editor of the New Orleans *Times*:—Since your publication of my letter many questions have reached me as to the prospects of our political future, and our duties at this crisis. My former letter was intended to meet all questions, and was as much in detail as a mere soldier should venture, in a field entirely new to him. I have no inclination, however, to avoid duties or responsibilities, whatever may be the form in which they are presented.

But to attempt, at this time, a general discussion of the merits and demerits of all matter that is thought to be material to the subject which absorbs our interest would require more time and labor than are at my disposal. Besides, such discussion would leave us just where our armies surrendered. I must ask, therefore, that those who are inclined to consider my views will excuse the "bluntness of a soldier."

The surrender of the Confederate armies in 1865 involved:—

1. The surrender of the claim to the right of secession.
2. The surrender of the former political relations of the negro.
3. The surrender of the Southern Confederacy.

These issues expired upon the fields last occupied by the Confederate armies. There they should have been buried. The soldier prefers to have the sod that receives him when he falls cover his remains. The political questions of the war should have been buried upon the fields that marked their end. Our most cherished objects of this earth, blood of our blood, life of our life, if not duly deposited as ordained by an All-wise Providence, become offensive. So must it be with this dead matter. If the last funeral rites of the Southern Confederacy have not been performed, let us, with due solemnity, proceed to the discharge of that painful duty, and let us deposit in the same grave the agony of our grief, that we may the better prepare ourselves for a return to the duties of this life.

It may be well to remark that our efforts at reconstruction will be vain unless we embark in the enterprise with the sincerity of purpose which will command success. Great deeds are not accomplished by the cold support of indifferent approval; they must be built of "sterner stuff." We must apply ourselves with diligence, and with united resolution, if we hope to lift the darkness that threatens our future, and secure a comfortable issue from the difficulties that surround us.

The Fabian policy seems to be the one most in favor among us; familiarly termed the system of "masterly inactivity." This policy has achieved a great notoriety from the fact that a distinguished Roman General (Fabius Maximus) at the head of a well-disciplined army, by his superior strategy and tactics, delayed the progress of the march of the Carthagenians, and saved Rome. That we can assume to be in a condition to employ "masterly inactivity" without the organization of a political club, is beyond my understanding. We might better be likened unto the bird that conceals its head in the sand, and at once begins to grieve at the danger to its pursuers, who are now left alone in the vast desert.

Before we undertake to change the course of impending dangers, we should endeavor to remove all obstacles that may be likely to impede our progress in the work of reconstruction. The chief of these is the opinion that prevails to some extent among our people that we cannot do wrong, and that the Northerners cannot do right. I have no doubt but the same feelings, with regard to themselves, may be found amongst the Northern people. Both are laboring under misapprehensions which they should strive to correct. Both are subject to the frailties of human nature, and each should extend charity if they expect it in return. Let us, then, begin to dispel the delusion, and see if we can establish our claim to greatness.

It is now too late to go back to look after our rights under the law and the Constitution. It is of no practical importance for us to know whether we have been deprived of these rights by lawful or unlawful process. We know that they are gone, and that the only available law is martial law, and the only right, power. The more we seek for law when there is no law, the greater will be our confusion. Law at best is a slow process by which to recover lost possessions: to attempt to recover them under doubtful laws and against power, is futile.

Some think that the question of resistance is admissible in defending our course of action. But this is a grave error, even if we had the power to resist and a reasonable hope of successful resistance. For when a people resort to the violence of war they should be prepared it show to the world just cause of war. What cause can we claim unless we say that we did not know what we were fighting for in the war just ended?

Our duty resolves itself into two very simple propositions, viz:—Relieve ourselves from our present embarrassments by returning to our allegiance, in good faith, to the General Government under the process laid down by Congress, or seek protection under some foreign Government. Those who determine to remain should speed the work of reconstruction, and put our people in condition to make their own laws and choose their own officers for their execution.

I am one of the *particularly* disfranchised, for I have been informed from the highest authority that I am one of those who will be the last to receive amnesty. I regard this as one of the results that belong to the hazards of revolution, and I have no better cause of complaint than those who have lost their slaves.

It is frequently said, now-a-days, that constitutional government is a failure, but the cause and effect are not appreciated. If there is a failure, the fault is with the people, not with the Government. A lunatic may destroy the most magnificent edifice, but it can only be rebuilt by the most skilful artist.

I am gratified to be able to hand you a letter from Hon. John A. Campbell. He kindly permits me to use his letter at my pleasure.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES LONGSTREET.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—General:—I have received your note relative to the conditions on which the Southern States have been placed by the enactment of the military bills, and have considered of the propriety of the expression of some opinion on the subject. My opinion as to the proper course to be adopted by the citizens of the Southern States coincides with yours.

The military bills have become operative, as laws, in ten States. The President, after exhausting his constitutional means of opposition, is now performing his executive duty to enforce their faithful execution. Ten States are now submissive to a form of government unknown to the Constitution of the United States. The judiciary power of the Union is dependent for its organization and distribution upon Congress. It is quite fair to conclude that no arrangement of the judicial power would be suffered to remain that seriously incommoded the enforcement of these measures. Nor am I able to perceive that the judicial power, under its present organization, is adequate to afford substantial relief in the existing emergency, even if the opinions of the courts were as favorable as might be desired.

I regard it as an inexorable fact that there is no constitutional opposition that can be made to the military bills that will have any other operation than to increase the existing anarchy.

These military bills afford to the people of the States, with large exceptions, the means of restoring the supremacy of civil order and to terminate the domination of military rule. I may grant that the conditions are harsh and rigorous; that they violate the fundamental law of the United States; and that they promise for the future much of insecurity and instability. But these admissions do not change the aspect of the question, as now presented, nor do they lessen the obligations of our people to take the measures open to them that will best promote the common weal.

If the "ancient and honorable"—those who have an interest in the permanent welfare of these Southern States—those who are mindful of their honor, and would advance their prosperity and happiness—those whom the inspired prophet denominates as "the head," shall abdicate their functions, and retire from public concerns in a mood of sullen discontent, what will be the consequence? The consequence will be that "the prophet that teacheth lies," the demagogue that causeth the people to err," whom the same prophet I am quoting fitly denominates as "the tail," will usurp their functions, and will proceed to frame a government to work mischief, and to institute misrule and confusion. My counsel therefore is, that the citizens of the State, on whom the burdens and calamities of this time must fall, those I have first described, shall exercise every right, exercise every faculty, and employ every power that these military bills allow of, with undaunted courage, unwearied in duty, and undisturbed tranquillity of soul, to terminate the existing conditions of disorder. I may concede that we have frankly given what the wise and good believe is all that justice and reason require. I may grant that suspicion and jealousy have been indulged without measure, and that the concessions now exacted, if yielded, will not allay these dispositions, and that a fresh train of evils may be the consequence. But a full consideration of this possibility does not affect my opinion.

The Southern States have passed through an ordeal of fire, without dishonor or discredit among those whose opinion is valuable.

Large masses of our population have shown a magnanimity, a heroism, a capability for self-sacrifice under the demands of duty, that must at some time or another be recognized and rewarded.

A submission to untoward events in the proper spirit does not imply a surrender of these great qualities. Our people need not surrender as those without hope.

We shall not be committed against seeking for ameliorations in our institutions, nor from asserting a right that all disparaging conditions to union be removed.

We may abide our time with confidence "that God will protect us if we be virtuous and wise."

Your friend, JOHN A. CAMPBELL.
General James Longstreet.

Christian Roselius on the Situation.

The following letter from a gentleman who is regarded as the Nestor of the bar of Louisiana, on the proper course to be pursued by our people in their present circumstances, will command the attention and careful perusal of our readers. Mr. Roselius is well known as the earliest and firmest friend of the Union at the commencement of the secession agitation in this State, and his opinions ought to have great weight and influence over the conduct and sentiments of the people:—

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Gentlemen:—In reply to your kind letter of the 26th ult., requesting me and others to state our views of the course to be pursued by the people of Louisiana in the present anomalous condition of our State Government, I would respectfully submit:—

1. That not the shadow of a doubt can be entertained by any intelligent and honest mind of the utter unconstitutionality of the law of Congress called the Military bill; and that the Supreme Court of the United States will so decide whenever the question is brought before it in a judicial form, is equally clear. Nor is there any difficulty in bringing the question before that Court by a writ of error.

2. From the temper of the majority of the present Congress, it is not likely that the legislative branch of the Government will pay any more regard to the exposition of the Constitution on this subject by the Supreme Court than they have done to the unanswerable argument of the President in his veto message.

3. Under this unfortunate condition of things, the embarrassing and difficult question arises, what is to be done to get rid of the stern military government to which we are now subjected, and to re-establish once more in its place the benign dominion of the Constitution and the laws of the land?

There is no other method of accomplishing this desirable end than that pointed out by Congress, to whose physical power we must submit with the best grace we can. And the sooner this is done the better.

In the meantime we have the consolation of knowing that the Commanding General who has been assigned to this District is distinguished not only for his achievements in the field, but also for his desire and determination of protecting our rights so far as the law and orders under which he acts will permit him to do. Nor should we forget that the deplorable political situation in which we find ourselves placed is, in a measure, the result of the attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States. It is true that two wrongs can never make a right; but it is an invariable law, both in the material, as well as in the moral world, that every wrong action produces a reaction of the same kind, in the opposite direction.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
C. ROSELIUS.

Messrs. Clapp Bros. & Co., R. H. Marr, R. Goodwin, and others.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Woman Drowns the Child of a Neighbor in a Barrel—She Places a Cake of Ice on the Body to Keep it Beneath the Surface—The Child of Another Neighbor Thrown into the Vault of an Outhouse.

From the Chicago Times, 10th.

Twenty-first street, between State and Burnside streets, was the scene of a series of inhuman outrages yesterday afternoon. For many months past, a woman calling herself Mary Brannagan has been residing in a small frame cottage in the locality indicated. She represented herself as a married woman, but rumors reflecting upon her character have been current, connecting her name with that of a negro in the neighborhood, consequently she has been shunned by her former neighbors. This woman has always been an eye-sore to the entire neighborhood, and the female portion of this community have even stood in dread for the safety of their lives, as her threats of murder were both loud and frequent. During these brawls she had frequently threatened the lives of the children living in the neighborhood. The family of Michael Kavanagh, residing at No. 181 Twenty-first street, her next door neighbor, has been in the habit of receiving something more than their share of her animosity, and these people have been fully aware of the state of her feelings towards them. Yesterday afternoon their little girl, about four years of age, had been allowed to play in the yard, and for a few minutes the attention of both parents was directed from their offspring by being called to the front of the building. On returning to the rear of the house, to look after the safety of their child, which for the moment had been neglected, it could nowhere be discovered. Instant search was instituted about the house and yard. In the course of these researches, which were participated in by a number of persons, including two policemen, some one advanced to the vicinity of an outhouse situated in the yard, and beheld a little girl crawl from beneath the shed-like covering, which had been raised on posts a little above the ordinary level of the ground. It proved to be the daughter of Mr. Kavanagh's next-door neighbor, named Patrick Pidgeon, a child about five years of age. At first it was unable to speak and, of course, could give no reason for having been in such a fearful predicament, but when it gained sufficient consciousness and breath to articulate, the child instantly accused Mrs. Brannagan with the commission with the evident intent to commit murder. When Mr. and Mrs. Kavanagh heard this recital their fears increased even ten-fold, and the search for their own child was prosecuted with redoubled energy. Adjoining the low fence separating the yards from the inclosure of Mrs. Brannagan stood a barrel three-fourths full of water, while on the top there was floating a large cake of ice. More for the reason that the search should be thorough than under any expectation of finding the body in that locality, the ice was lifted out of the water, and there, to the horror of the bystanders the body of a child came to the surface. It was the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Schorier, and life was not quite extinct. But its condition was such that no medical skill could save it, and it died within a few moments. The body bears evident marks of great violence done to it, and the neck is almost black from efforts at strangulation. The fearful news spread like wild-fire about the neighborhood. Among all these people there was not even a doubt expressed as to who could be the perpetrator of this second outrage. The author of the first was unanimously accused of this, and this feeling became only more decided when it was known that she had endeavored during the afternoon to coax several other children within her yard. Crowds of excited people began to gather about the premises. Everybody living within a block or two was there, with the exception of the alleged criminal. She barricaded every avenue of ingress to her dwelling, and then placing herself at a window, with a bayonet for a weapon, she threatened instant death should any one possess the hardihood to come near her person. A strict surveillance was instituted over the premises. Evidently for the purpose of making her escape, being under the impression that the police had abandoned the vicinity, she made her appearance in the yard, and was instantly secured by Officer M. E. Barrett. But not without a severe struggle was she at last confined within the walls of the Twenty-second street sub-station. Although in charge of two officers, this demon fought and resisted all the way to the station, and the air was filled with her voice as she uttered fearful oaths and blasphemies against both the living and the dead. This inhuman creature is about fifty years of age, and represents in every respect the most fearful type of low, degraded womanhood. The little girl whose life was saved by nothing less than a miracle, is most positive in her story. She states that having been coaxed by Mrs. Branagan into her yard, she was suddenly seized by this woman, and while her cries for help were stifled, she was cast into the vault. With remarkable presence of mind, perceiving a small opening at the rear, she struggled her way towards the aperture, and at last succeeded in extricating herself altogether. Although she was enabled to move her limbs she had apparently lost all control of her voice, and hence, during all her fearful struggle she was unable to give a single outcry to attract attention. The popular excitement in the vicinity where these outrages occurred is fearful, and almost beyond the control of the police. The Coroner has been notified, and an inquest over the remains of the little girl will be held to-day, when still additional and interesting facts will no doubt be elicited.

ANOTHER MURDER AT CINCINNATI.

A Supposed Parallel to the Hughes Homicide—The Body of the Murdered Man Found—Particulars as Developed Before the Coroner.

Another murder—only equalled by that of James Hughes—was discovered yesterday afternoon in Elstner's mill race, near the canal, in the eastern portion of the city, under the following circumstances:—

TROUBLE IN THE MILL.

For some days the flow of water through the race into Elstner's mill was somewhat obstructed, and the proprietor, desirous of taking the first possible opportunity to clear out the obstructions, yesterday—the weather being warm—sent Charles Abell down into the water, with a rake, and employed several assistants, who soon discovered a collection of straw, etc., which they were drawing out, when something like a solid body was encountered

"I suppose it is a dog," said one of the men.

"Yes, or a horse," rejoined the other, and they at once commenced pulling it out; but when it reached the surface it was found to be the remains of a man.

The alarm was at once given, and Mr. Elstner and others sent for the Coroner, in whose charge the body was placed, and at 4 P. M. an inquest was held.

APPEARANCE AND IDENTIFICATION.

At first no one knew whose remains were before them; and considerable progress was made in the investigation before any knowledge was obtained as to who the deceased was. But one thing was apparent, the body was that of a murdered man. There were several severe cuts in the face and contusions on the head; and in addition the pockets of the deceased were turned inside out—a pretty clear evidence that he had not only been murdered, but that the crime had been instigated by a desire to rob.

The discovery of the body drew quite a large crowd around it, and finally one man said that he believed it to be the remains of John Martin, who has been missing from his home, in Fairmount, since the 12th of March; and Mrs. Ann Martin, his wife, was sent for, and she at once identified the remains as those of her late husband.

TESTIMONY OF THE WIFE.

As soon as Mrs. Martin identified the remains, the Coroner called her on the stand, when she testified, in substance, as follows:—

My husband was born in Canada, and is about forty years of age. We have been married fourteen years. I left my husband on the day he was missing, and that time he had a check with him for $600, also $25 in money. He was then in company with two men, named Kelly and O'Brien, the latter having worked with my husband at the Globe shoemaker shop on Broadway, near Eighth street. I saw Kelly afterwards, and he said he left my husband on the corner of Seventh and Central avenue, at about 10 o'clock P. M.; that he (Kelly) had advised him (the deceased) to go home, but he responded, "I won't; I know what I am doing." Kelly then, according to his statement, left my husband and O'Brien together. O'Brien and my husband had been enemies; my husband had been president of a meeting, and O'Brien came in drunk, and was put out; and he said he would yet be even with my husband. When they were together that night, however, they were apparently friends. I know nothing more of the matter, and only learned this from other parties.

GREAT SPLIT IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Opening of the Anti-Tammany Campaign—The Unterrified Falling to Pieces.

To the Democracy of the City of New York:—By your appointment we have demanded of the Democratic State Convention at Albany, in your name, that you be allowed a representation in that body. Without any hearing of your case, by the arbitrary power of the previous question, the subordinates of the Tammany ring were admitted exclusively to seats in that Convention from the city of New York. To add to the wrong thereby done your magnanimous support of Mayor Hoffman for Governor at the last State Convention, in spite of his alleged subserviency to the corrupt ring by which our city is at once plundered and disgraced, and in spite of the wrong done to you by your exclusion from the convention which nominated him, was made the chief argument for your continued proscription. It was thus authoritatively proclaimed that so long as you will submit to be robbed of the right of representation, so long you shall be denied any voice in the selection of the candidates you are asked to support at the polls, and that if you really desire to possess the inalienable right of freemen and the especial heritage of Democrats, you must strike down at the polls any candidate whom a State Convention shall force upon our great city without allowing the people to participate in his selection.

There was no member of the State Convention who did not know, as every intelligent politician in the State knows, that the men admitted into that Convention from our city were appointed by the pretended General Convention at Tammany Hall, and that that body was appointed by the preceding Committee. Even more notorious than the fact that the unfortunate rule of radicalism in our State has been maintained chiefly by the imbecility and inefficiency of the Democratic State Committee, is the fact that the so-called organization at Tammany Hall is merely a close corporation, perpetuating itself from year to year, in which the Democrats of New York have no more voice or control than they have in the doings of the radical cabal at Washington. But it is not so well known that, close as is the rule at Tammany Hall, the General Committee for this year which appointed the delegates who were admitted as your pretended representatives has not yet been formed. The men who hold the power at Tammany Hall are so obnoxious that they dare not trust themselves for a whole year even to a committee of their own selection. They, therefore, so arrange the matter that each January more or less of the seats from the several wards are left unfilled until September, in order that, at the time for making nominations, they may fill up the places with men who are then found to be most subvervient. Such a skeleton of a committee selected the representatives sent by the Tammany ring to the State Convention. How well they did their work is shown in the fact that of those forty-two representatives all but three are office holders; and that by such a machinery the whole power of the mighty Democracy of the city of New York in nominating the delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention was exercised by William M. Tweed, Charles G. Cornell, and Mr. A. Oakey Hall.

By such a mere sham, fellow-Democrats, you are ruled, and your sufferance of it creates the delusion by which it is perpetuated. You are now told so in the most emphatic manner by this State Convention. Keep the fact constantly in your mind: let it strike deep into your hearts, and resolve, as you respect yourselves and love your country, to act henceforth as becomes men who "know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them." The plan by which the delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention are chosen transfers the power to elect from the people to a packed convention; and as the time previous to the election is too short for a new convention, you have, in respect to the election of those delegates, no alternative but submission. Other elections, however, are to be held in the future, and if you have the heart to dare, you will then have the power to do. A firm resolve never to vote for the nominee of a Democratic State Convention from which you are excluded will not only soon restore to you your rights, but will also restore to the State a Democratic ascendancy.

Meanwhile, you can manifest your power by electing from your several Senatorial districts such persons only as delegates to the Constitutional Convention as are known to be resolutely hostile to the Tammany imposture. We desire to suggest that you should exercise liberality towards all in making these nominations, while you at the same time nominate no one who is a participant in perpetuating the rule of the ring. In pursuance of the duty imposed upon us by the Democratic Union General Committee, we request the Senatorial District Conventions to meet for the nomination of candidates for the Constitutional Convention, on Saturday evening, April 13, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the following places:—

Fourth District, No. 68 East Broadway; Fifth, Jackson Hall, Greenwich avenue and Thirteenth street; Sixth, Gulzer's, Fourth street and avenue A; Seventh, B. McCabe's, No. 391 Third avenue; Eighth, Schmitt & Koehno's, Fifty-ninth street, between Third and Lexington avenue.

Michael Connolly, John Y. Savage, John H. Anthon, William Walsh, Thomas J. Gilroy, John J. Blair, Charles Blauvelt, John Siegerson, W. B. Spalding, Henry R. Roome, Timothy Cohalan, Owen Murphy, William A. Lynch, William N. McIntyre, Smith Ely, Jr., John Hardy, Michael N. Salmon, James M. Smith, Jr., Henry E. Davies, Jr., Adam C. Flanigan, John D. Crimmins, Nelson J. Waterbury, Charles G. Halpine, Edward Burke, Robert B. Roosevelt, John V. Kennedy, James Gibbons, David Crowley, Felix Larkin, Otto H. Coop, Henry Zeimer, William W. Kinney, George A. Jeremiah, Michael Murphy, James Gregory, John A. McLaughlin, Austin E. Pettit, Timothy Noon, Roswell D. Hatch, Ed. M. Banks, Terence Sheridan, John Hart.
J. H. ANTHON, Chairman.
JAMES GIBBONS, Secretary.
New York, April 11, 1867.

GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION TO THE HOLY LAND.

Captain Duncan, who is to have command of the little expedition to the Holy Land, including among its members the distinguished Lieutenant-General Sherman, left here this afternoon. He takes with him a highly interesting letter from the Secretary of State, a copy of which is to be transmitted to all the Ministers Consuls-General, Consuls, and Consular agents of the United States. The letter is as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 10.—To the Ministers, Consuls General, Consuls, and Consular Agents of the United States:—The rule of this Department obliges it to forbear from granting official introductions to diplomatic and consular agents abroad, except in favor of agents of the Government itself, or of constituent States of the Union. William T. Sherman, the Lieutenant-General of the United States armies, has obtained from the Secretary of War a leave of absence from his command for a period of several months, and is expected to spend that vacation in a visit to some of the more interesting parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The services which this distinguished soldier has rendered to the republic, while by their brilliancy they have elevated the national character, are gratefully acknowledged by all its enlightened citizens, as having essentially contributed to the triumph of the Government in our late unhappy and lamented civil war. In consideration of these services, the President has directed me to depart from the rule which I have mentioned, and to commend the Lieutenant-General, with the members of his family, and the friends who shall accompany him, to the hospitable and respectful attention of the diplomatic and commercial representatives of the United States at such places as shall be visited by the Lieutenant-General. You will, therefore, do whatever can properly be done on your part to promote the General's observation, and his acquaintance with the Governments and public character of the countries in which you reside. You are authorized, if it shall in any case become necessary, to say that although the tour of the Lieutenant-General has no purpose or object affecting the United States in her foreign relations, yet the interest which the President feels in behalf of General Sherman, personally and officially, will cause the attention which he may receive in foreign States to be highly and gratefully appreciated by the Government and people of the United States.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

Preparations to Receive the American Yachtmen.

The contents of the subjoined letter, forwarded to Hamilton Morton, Esq., Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, gives interesting facts in reference to the international regattas in which the rowing clubs of the United States are invited to participate:—

SOCIETY OF THE PARISIAN REGATTA, SAILING AND ROWING CLUBS, PARIS, March 26.—Mr. Morton, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club:—I have the honor of forwarding herewith, in the name of the committee in charge of the regatta of the International Exhibition, a number of programmes, which you will be kind enough to transmit to the different rowing clubs throughout the country. We trust that American sportsmen will promptly accept our cordial invitation.

The General Transatlantic Steamship Company has offered free passages to the defeated sportsmen, and will transport their boats without charge. It is more than probable that the French railroad companies will follow this example. The travelling and freight expense will, therefore, be trifling, and we doubt not that under these favorable circumstances several clubs will visit Paris to represent the fraternity of American rowers. The programmes forwarded you give all further information on the subject.

I take this occasion to remind you that you have received from our Committee the title of International Commissary. If you accept this honorary position your duties will be:—

Firstly—To place on record the entries of societies composed exclusively of "gentlemen amateurs," these entries being null and void until the clubs shall have paid you one hundred francs each, and placed in your possession a drawing of the badge or seal of the club, and two racing signals used aboard the boats.

Secondly—To notify us of the compliance with these rules, and send us the ensign and badges, that we may have manufactured in Paris copies thereof to adorn our department in the Exhibition building.

For the racing entries of boats the amount due for forfeits only will be claimed.

If other explanations be required, be pleased to write at your earliest convenience and you will receive an immediate reply. I think, however, that the programmes give all needful details on the subject.

Acting as the representative of the French Committee, and expressing their thanks for your exertions in behalf of our enterprise, I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,
A. FLEURET,
President of the Paris Rowing Club.

This letter, relating only to the rowing matches which are soon to take place in France, is the forerunner of communications of which the receipt is daily expected, and which will invite the owners of American yachts to visit the Old World, each aboard his craft. Several of the Parisian clubs have signified their intention of offering prize cups to be competed for by American and foreign yachtmen, and doubtless the next mail will bring the official statement of the preparations being made to welcome the representative sailors and fast yachts of the New World.

THE DUELLO IN THE SOUTH.

A Fighting Editor.

The difficulty between Colonel Partridge of the Vicksburg *Herald*, and Colonel Yerger of the *Mississippian*, was honorably and satisfactorily adjusted without an exchange of shots. A difficulty arose between Colonel Manlove of the Vicksburg *Times*, and Colonel Yerger, in no way connected with the other, and was not adjusted before the parties had exchanged shots, neither party being hurt, though Colonel Yerger received a ball through his coat. The controversy for some time pending between Major Barksdale of the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, and Colonel Yerger of the *Mississippian*, has been amicably and honorably arranged.

An Affair of Honor with Axe Handles.

There is to be a duel in a short time between parties living in and ner Midway, Kentucky, which is to be fought with axe-handles. A Captain W. W. Harper, one of Burbridge's Provost Marshals, charged that letters to his wife had been rifled of money which they contained. The Postmaster at Midway, Mr. Woolums, states that if such was the fact, Harper did the rifling himself, and he refused to give other letters for Harper's wife to him, but sent them to her by a neighbor. This so incensed Harper that he challenged Woolums to mortal combat. Woolums accepted the challenge and selected axe handles as the weapons to be used. Mr. Woolums has been agent for the railroad and Adams' Express for many years, besides being postmaster, all of which positions he filled with entire satisfaction to those employing him, and to the community among whom he lives. He has proved that Harper's charge is false, but is willing to fight him nevertheless.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, April 13—Noon.—Consols, 90⅞; U. S. bonds, 774; Illinois Central, 7¾; Erie Railroad, 37¾.

FRANKFORT, April 13—Noon.—Five-twenties, 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 13—Noon.—The Cotton Market is quiet; the sales to-day are estimated at 800 bales. Middling uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. White California wheat, 14s. Corn, 43s.@43s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 8d. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 45s. Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 125s. Cheese, 60s. Lard, 49s. Bacon, 42s. Petroleum—Spirits at 1s.; standard white at 1s. 5d. Common Rosin, 8s. 3d.; Fine, 17s. Oils—Linseed, £39; Sperm, £131; Whale, £39, Seeds—Clover, 6s. 6d.; Linseed, 65s. Potashes, 34s. Scotch Iron, 52s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £9 10. Spirits of Turpentine, 37s.

Two o'clock Report of Markets.

LONDON, April 13—2 P. M.—The current rates for American securities at this hour are as follows:—U. S. 5-20s, 74½; Erie Railroad shares, 37¾; Illinois Central, 77¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 13—2 P. M.—The market for Sugar is firmer. Since the opening the Cotton market has been somewhat firmer, though prices have not quotably advanced.

United States Senate—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—On motion of Mr. Ramsey (Minn.), 800 copies of the Tenure of Office bill were ordered to be printed. He remarked that there was great occasion for its use at this time.

A resolution was adopted to pay the clerks of Committees, and pages employed during the present special session, and such other attendants as are paid by the day, the usual per diem compensation.

The Senate passed Mr. Thayer's resolution, heretofore submitted, calling on the President for information relative to Governor Cummings' reported absence from Colorado territory, whether with or without leave, the time, and how paid, etc.

On motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Senate went into Executive session.

Suicide in Goshen, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—A physician of Goshen, thirty miles from here, named Hanker, sixty years old, committed suicide yesterday because his children opposed his marrying again. He bequeathed his watch and carriage to the widow he had intended to lead to the altar, and requested that he be buried in his proposed bridal garb.

From Wisconsin.

LA CROSSE, April 13.—Mrs. Sheppard, a milliner, shot A. Lederman yesterday afternoon, for slander. His wound is not considered fatal.

Two Indian chiefs had a stabbing affair, in which one was killed.

The river is clear of ice, but several of the bridges on the Southern Minnesota Railroad were carried away, stopping the trains.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Stocks are very strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 87⅞; Reading, 100; Canton, 48¾; Erie, 57⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 119¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 70⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¼; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 68½; New York Central, 98⅞; Illinois Central, 114¼; Cumberland preferred, 29 Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 94½; Five twenties of 1862, 109½; do. of 1864, 107⅞; do. of 1865, 108⅛; Ten-forties, 98; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105⅞.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Cotton quiet and declining; sales at 27c. Flour quiet, market unchanged; sales of 5000 barrels. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firmer; 36,000 bushels sold, mixed Western, at $1·30. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley heavy. Pork heavy; new mess at $22·85@22·90. Lard dull, at 12¾@13¼c. Whisky quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Pierce.—The following interesting opinion was this morning delivered by His Honor Judge Pierce:—

Squire vs. Squire.—*A Court of Equity will protect the rights of an infant in ventre sa mere.—The rights of such an infant as heir in the land of its ancestor.*

Pierce, J.—William H. Squire, M. D., died, devising his house in Germantown to his wife, the complainant, and his father, the defendant, "in equal parts, to be by them divided, share and share alike, and to hold the same to them absolutely." The complainant brought this bill on her own behalf, and as guardian by nature of her unborn child, averring that she was pregnant of an unborn child by her said husband, and that the said defendant excluded her as widow or devisee of her said husband, or as guardian by nature of the rights and interests of her unborn child, of possession or control of said house, and that he maintained exclusive control, management, and possession of the same. And that the said house had been greatly injured by the negligence of the defendant, and for two months had remained unoccupied and locked up. The bill prayed for a special injunction to restrain the defendant from maintaining exclusive or any control or possession of the premises until the birth of her said child, and perpetually thereafter; and for a receiver to take charge of and rent the said premises, and after payment of expenses, to reserve the balance for the benefit of the complainant and her child. At the preliminary hearing the motion for a special injunction was granted, and a receiver was appointed. The cause now comes up for final decision on bill, answer, and proofs. The defendant, by his answer, denied that he had ever excluded the complainant from any possession or control to which she was by law entitled, and that the premises had been injured by his negligence. Proof was made that the child, of which the complainant was pregnant, was born June 8, 1866, and is in full life. There was no proof of injury or damage to the premises, nor exclusion of the complainant by the defendant, except that through his counsel he refused that the renting of the house should be committed to Mr. J. M. Gummey, who it was proposed should pay the taxes and interest on incumbrance, and deposit the balance in the Saving Fund to await final distribution; and that he rented the house to a tenant of his own selection, without, so far as appears from the answer and proofs, any consultation with the complainant. Equity will protect the rights of an infant *en ventre sa mere*. It will grant an injunction to stay waste on behalf of such an infant. Musgrave vs. Parry, 2 Vern. 710. Such children are considered by the law as in being for a variety of purposes. They were considered as in being at the death of an intestate in order to be entitled to take under the statute of distribution of an intestate's estate; they are capable of taking by descent estates in fee simple or in fee tail; may be devisees; and for all purposes for their own benefit, considered as absolutely bound. Swift vs. Duffield, 5 S. and R. 38. An infant *en ventre sa mere* is a life in being to prevent an estate being void as a perpetuity, may be vouched, may be an executor, may have an injunction, and a guardian. Thellusson vs. Woodford, 4 Vesey, Jr., 322. By our Pennsylvania statutes, in case of intestacy, a posthumous child takes as if it had been born in the lifetime of the intestate; and in case of a will, it takes as if the deceased had actually died without any will. The effect of the birth of this child is to vest the whole estate of the decedent in him, subject only to the dower or thirds for life of the complainant. This injunction, therefore, must be made perpetual.

There is one other question. By whom should the costs in this case be paid? The bill was brought to establish the existence of the infant *en ventre sa mere*, and to protect its rights; and if the defendant were in no default or wrong, he should not be visited with costs. He appears to have been so far in wrong, as to have not concurred in a reasonable suggestion for the protection of the rights of the infant, and to have rented the property without the consent of or consultation with the complainant. But as he had a right to have the existence of the posthumous child established, he should not be visited with all the costs of the case. We will order, therefore, each party to pay his own costs; that is the defendant to pay his costs, and the complainant's costs to be paid out of the estate of the infant.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Agnes Morrissey, charged with larceny as bailee, tried and reported yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Habeas corpus cases and miscellaneous business were before the Court to-day.

The Commonwealth *ex rel.* Digiglas vs. the Sheriff.—A writ of habeas corpus for the possession of a child. An Italian, named Lapalini, brought the boy from Italy, upon an agreement by which he is to pay him $19 per year, and at the end of four years is to send him back to Italy. It was alleged that Digiglas took the boy into his house, he having come there with his sons, and refused to give him up. The relator attempted to show that the respondent had no right to the custody of the boy, and did not treat him as a boy of his age should be treated; and also that the relator is doing everything for the boy that should be done. This bond, alleged to have been given by the respondent to the boy's mother, was not authenticated, and therefore was of no validity.

The Court said that all the points and evidence submitted would be considered, and the boy at present should remain in the custody of Degiglas; still he could not be too well trusted, since he had sent the child about the streets and drinking saloons at all hours; and further, the child would not be sent to Italy, for the mother, from her conduct in submitting the child to the custody of a man who was going to a strange land, was not the right kind of person.

The argument upon the motion in arrest of judgment in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Alsop et. al., was taken up. Enough has already been said concerning this case, at the argument of the demurrer and the trial of the case. The principal point in this argument seems to be upon the statute of limitations, whether the law means that a bill of indictment shall be found and tried within two years after the alleged commission of the offense, or whether the bill is merely to be found within two years, and allowed to lie over as circumstances may require. Cassidy and Briggs for defendants; Brooks for Commonwealth.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNING FIRM IN TROUBLE.

Frazer, Trenholm & Co. to Appear Before the Judiciary Committee in Reference to Their Blockade-Running Transactions and the Assets of the Firm.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—Messrs. George A. Trenholm, ex-Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, his son William C. Trenholm, T. D. Wagner, and James Welsman, all members of the Charleston firm of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., and John B. Lafitte, their agent during the war at Nassau, were personally served to-day by a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms from Washington with a summons to appear before the Judiciary Committee at that city, on the 10th of May next, in relation to the business of blockade-running and the assets of the firm remaining at the close of the war.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, April 13, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were rather firmer. In Government bonds there was very little doing; 109½ was bid for old 5-20s; 109 for 6s of 1881; 98 for 10-40s; and 105¼@105½ for June and August 7·30s.

City Loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100½, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 49⅞@50, an advance of ⅛.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices.

Canal shares were unsettled.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136; 11 A. M., 135⅞; 12 M., 136; 1 P. M., 135⅞, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$3000 5-20s '62..reg.........	103¾	100 sh Read R.......b10..	49⅜
100 sh Penna R..........	55⅜	100 do........b30..	49·44
400 sh Read R..........	49⅜		

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New.......	100½	106 sh Read R..............	49⅜
$1700 do..New..65.	100½	200 do...........ls..	49⅜
$5000 Lehigh 6s '84..ls..	89⅝	100 do...........c..	49·81
$1000 C & A 6s,'83........	90¼	60 do.........trf..	49·94
$3000 N Penna 6s.....ls..	86⅝	100 do...reg&in..	49·81
$1000 Sun & Erie 7s.....	96	50 do............	49⅞
$2000 do............	96	50 do.......b30..	50
15 sh Leh V R........	58	100 do.........b5..	50
15 do.........	58	50 sh Union Cnl......	2¼
10 sh Leh N stk.......	53⅝	204 sh Penna R.........	55¾
20 do........	53½	20 sh Norrist'n........	60

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108⅞@109¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1864, 107⅜@108; do., 1865, 108@108¼; do. new, 107⅝@107⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 97⅞@98¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105¾@106; do., 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105¼@105½. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 15½; do., May, 1865, 12¾; do., August, 1865, 11¾; do., September, 1865, 11½; do., October, 1865, 10⅞. Gold, 135⅞@136⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, April 13.—The Flour market continues as firm as ever, but there is no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $12@14·50, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at $13@15; fancy at $15·50@17·50; extras at $10·50@11·50; and superfine at $9@10·25. Rye Flour is steady, with sales of 200 barrels at $8·50. Nothing of importance doing in Corn Meal.

There is no falling off in the demand for Wheat of prime quality, but common grades are not much inquired after. Sales of 1000 bushels good Pennsylvania red at $3·30; and 500 bushels California at $3·40. Rye is scarce and wanted. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western at $1·65@1·67. Corn is less active, and prices lower. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at $1·23@1·24. Oats remain without essential change. Sales of Pennsylvania at 78c.

No transactions were reported in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is in good demand, but the offerings are small. Sales of 100 bushels at $12·30@13. Timothy sells at $3·25@3·50, and Flaxseed at $3@3·05.

Whisky—The contraband article is selling at $1·50@1·60 ℔ gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......................APRIL 13.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M..............55|11 A. M.............67|2 P. M..............71

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Harvest Moon, Bartlett, Gibraltar, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Charles Albert, Hardy, Yarmouth, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Brilliant, Morrill, Rotterdam, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig L. H. Kemble, Langley, Sagua, Madeira & Cabada.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Munday, Key West, Captain.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, Washington, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr M. W. Hupper, Hupper, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr A. Downing, Taylor, Providence, J. R. White.
Schr J. W. Hall, Vickers, Boston, Hammett & Neal.
Schr C. J. Heraty, Meredith, Lynn, Audenried & Co.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Matthews, New York, Audenried Norton & Co.
Schr John Hawkins, Willard, Hudson, do.
Schr R. Hickman, Dickerman, Norfolk, E. V. Glover
St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Lizzie Raymond, Perry, 82 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to P. Wright & Sons.

Swed. brig Hilma, Peterson, from Rio Janeiro Feb. 7, with coffee to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Frank Treat, Abbott, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Expedite, Rackett, 4 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.

Schr C. J. Smithers, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to James Barratt.

Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to James Barratt.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Boston.

Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River.

Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 15 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 12—7 P. M.—The pilot-boat Henry Cope reports the following vessels from Philadelphia as having gone to sea yesterday:—Barque G. W. Rosevelt, for Marseilles; Eureka, for Havre; Imperador, for Rio Janeiro, via Richmond; brigs E. H. Rich, for Trinidad; John Welsh, Jr., for Sagua; W. Welsh, for Guantanamo; A. H. Curtis, for Cienfuegos; A. Milliken, and Gen. Banks, for Boston. Brig M. E. Comery, for Sagua, went to sea this morning.

Schr Mary Mankin, from Matanzas, arrived at the Breakwater yesterday, and was ordered to New York. Wind NW.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque James E. Ward, Landerkin, from Sagua for Philadelphia, which put into Bermuda 1st inst. leaky, had also lost some of her sails.

Schrs R. Borden, Borden; H. Little, Godfrey; and J. S. Hewitt, Foster, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 11th inst.

Schr Willow Harp, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 9th inst.

Schr J. Beatty, Henderson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 11th inst.

Schr Henry, Dobbin, for Philadelphia or Musquash, N. H., sailed from Providence 11th inst.

Schr James Satterthwaite, Long, hence, at Portsmouth 9th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, April 13.—The barque Hosea, Rich, from New York for Antwerp, was spoken March 29, in distress. She would make for the nearest port.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Arrived, steamship Manhattan, Williams, from Liverpool.

Steamship Corsica, Le Messurier, from Havana.
Steamship Wilmington, Spencer, from Galveston.
Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, from Savannah.
Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, from Portland.
Ship Hibernia, Janssen, from Liverpool.
Barque H. Booth, Harriman, from Messina.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Equal Suffrage Universal.

From the Nation.

Governor Orr has given frequent proofs, since the close of the Rebellion, of a degree of good sense rarely to be found among Southern politicians. Naturally enough, he has desired to secure the best attainable terms for himself and his white neighbors; but he has had wisdom enough to comprehend the situation of his section of the country, and the folly of useless resistance to the will of the victorious North. His efforts to secure justice for the colored people in the courts of his State have been earnest, though fruitless before the passage of the "Sherman bill." He discerned very clearly that the constant denial of simple justice under the existing law was certain to lead to changes in the mode of government unpalatable to his people. But he could not make them see it; and now that their own folly and perverseness have brought upon them the evil (as they deem it) of universal suffrage, Governor Orr sensibly advises them to make the best of it. He accepts the law it good faith, declines to join in any attempt to overthrow it in the courts, and urges the whole people to act under it.

Further evidence of the Governor's common sense is contained in his anticipations of the tendency of the colored vote. He puts no faith in the prediction that the new electors will be controlled by personal influences (in other words, by their masters), and expresses his belief that, like other men, they will be guided by what they believe to be their interest. Their real interests, he justly says, are identical with those of their white neighbors. How strange that one wise enough to see this now should not have seen at an earlier day that the converse of the proposition was always equally true!

On the very day that the Provisional Governor of South Carolina thus avowed his submission to universal suffrage, the news had reached him that Connecticut had voted against it. The impression produced upon him may be inferred from his sarcastic comments upon the refusal of New Jersey, Ohio, and Michigan to admit colored men to the right of suffrage. The Legislature of Ohio has reversed its action; but of this Governor Orr was not aware. The people of Michigan have just elected a convention which will undoubtedly correct the error of that State. But the main point of the criticism is unaffected by these circumstances, since the fact remains that in a majority of the Northern States negroes are still excluded from the polls. South Carolina, though sorely against the will of her white population, is henceforth under a more equal system of government than Connecticut.

The inconsistency of the North in excluding the negro from its own ballot-boxes while forcing his vote upon the South, is not quite so glaring as its critics assume, and, in any case, is imputable only to a small portion of its people. A large majority of the Republicans in every State favor equal suffrage everywhere, while the whole Democratic party is as much opposed to enacting it for the South as for the North. The only inconsistent persons are the one or two hundred thousand Republicans who have helped to impose universal suffrage upon the South, while opposing it in their own States. This inconsistency is more apparent than real, since there are obvious reasons for deeming equal suffrage more essential to a republican government where the majority would without it be excluded from political influence, than in States where the exclusion does not affect one per cent. of the population. So it is easy to see that universal suffrage may be necessary to keep South Carolina in the Union, while scarcely any restriction of the suffrage would affect the loyalty of New York or Indiana.

We do not care, however, to dwell upon this argument, since we are fully convinced that it amounts to nothing more than an excuse for a policy essentially unwise. As an answer to the complaints of Southern men, it is sufficient; but we should be ashamed to use it as an answer to the demands of the disfranchised race, or as a vindication of Northern justice towards them. It is far worse to deny justice to half the people of a State than to do so to one-tenth of them; but, after all, the exclusion of even one man in a thousand from his natural rights is inexcusable.

The logical and inevitable result of the change at the South is to extend the same rule of equality over the whole country, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for all classes, sections, and races. Whenever the Southern States are reorganized upon the new basis, they will be perfectly willing to join in making equal suffrage universal throughout the Union. If they are controlled by those who approve of the principles upon which they have been reorganized, they would of course vote for an extension of the same rule to other States; and if they are controlled by the opposite class of politicians, they would vote in the same way from motives of revenge.

We look, therefore, with confidence for an early amendment of the national Constitution prohibiting discriminations against color in respect of political rights. The opinion of some Senators that the last amendment includes such a prohibition, is entitled to consideration; but in view of the unquestionable fact that it was not so understood by the people when it was submitted to them, stands in the way of such a construction. The controversy should be settled beyond all doubt, and the existing Legislatures of the North, with those to be elected at the South, will readily endorse any amendment on this subject that may be proposed by Congress.

The fatuity of the Democratic party is so intense that we cannot reasonably expect it to join in this the only possible final adjustment of our national troubles, although it would evidently open the way to new political issues, and thus give that party a better chance for success. If by any means of resistance left to them the Democrats could prevent the establishment of equal suffrage at the South, it might be worth their while to resist it at the North; but when they cannot save Mississippi from the votes of 50,000 negroes, it becomes ludicrous to see their strenuous opposition to the admission of 2000 in Ohio. It certainly seems hopeless to expect any good from a party so wedded to obsolete theories of oppression.

By making equal suffrage the universal law, we should remove all ground for complaint of invidious distinctions between the North and the South. We should be able to prove to the world that the conquerors in this great civil war had imposed no other terms upon the conquered than they submitted to themselves. We should demonstrate that the war had been one of liberation, and not in any sense one of subjugation. Such, we are confident, was the wish of the Northern people, and although we cannot expect the present generation of Southern whites to comprehend or believe it, we do not doubt that the fact will be recognized by their posterity as well as by our own.

Without waiting for the action of Congress, we will not permit ourselves to doubt that the people of New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Iowa, who will be required to pass upon this question in their respective States this fall, will decide to adopt the principle of equality. The struggle may be hard, especially in New York, but the prize of a clear record is worth all it may cost. We must at all hazards vindicate our good faith, and be able to look every Southern man in the face, with the assurance that we have required nothing of him which we were not ready to submit to ourselves.

Political Reconstruction.

From the Tribune.

The time has come to open the next Presidential campaign. It is too soon for the nominations or for personal preferences, but organization should be made now. The problem is to reconstruct the South so that its electoral votes shall be cast for progress. While the South is being reconstructed into States, we should reconstruct the politics of the States.

To do this, two lines of policy should be adopted. What we impose on the South by virtue of success in war, we should accept ourselves. We are not prepared to discuss questions of interference with the suffrage, for such questions are not practical. Congress, we think, has too much confidence in the loyal people of the Northern States to suppose they will hesitate to remove every law that makes distinctions in suffrage. We believe the Republican party is warm for this work. Politicians in Pennsylvania, the large minority in Connecticut—a few facing-both-ways individuals in New York, under the uneasy leadership of the *Times*—may have retarded the enthusiasm of the mass of the party; but we feel that their influence is dead, and that, in view of Connecticut, and of the great work now ripening in the South, there is not a sincere Republican who is not willing to remove every restriction of caste, color, or race, and proclaim, in its most absolute sense, impartial suffrage and universal liberty.

Where is our work to be done? In Connecticut we must have the law of disfranchisement repealed. Upon that subject, our friends must continue to agitate until they are successful. In New York, if it is well that the negro should be worth $250 before he can vote, then it is well that the white man should be worth the same amount of money. We do not discuss suffrage-tests of education, property, and naturalization; but we insist that every test shall alike apply to black and white. We trust to have this made right in the new Constitution. But whether now, or twenty years from now, the party must labor without ceasing, and again and again advance to the contest, until it is successful. In Maryland, universal liberty does not exist. It required the authority of the national Government to prevent men from being sold into perpetual slavery for petty crimes. So long as village justices of the peace can put up human beings on the auction-block, and reduce them to slavery, there is no liberty. In the Carolinas, General Sickles was compelled to suppress the lash and whipping-post with his sword, notwithstanding the Constitutional amendment. While that amendment abolished the legal fact of slavery, it did not abolish the consequences of causes or that fact. The men who prospered by slavery; the reverend gentlemen who preached about Onesimus; the demagogues who trafficked in prejudice; the Simon Legrees who revelled in atrocity and crime, were not abolished. They had votes, and constituencies, and strength; and, so long as their votes had power to re-establish the pillory and the slave shambles, there was no liberty in the South. In the Southern States these wrongs were permitted only because a disloyal minority possessed the power to make laws, and a loyal majority was disfranchised because of a difference in color.

Our immediate work is with the South. There, by the law of Congress, the negro is permitted to vote. This negro vote is a fact. Under proper influences, it may be induced to act with the Union party. There is a large white element, especially in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Louisiana, which was consistently Union, even in the presence of successful Rebellion. This vote is in full sympathy with the Union party. There is a healthy German element in Texas, which is as radical as in Wisconsin. We have no doubt the Union party in the South, not counting the negro vote, is as strong as the Free Soil party in the North before the Kansas-Nebraska excitement. It needs encouragement, and that must come from us. It needs organization. It must see that we in the North are fighting the same battle. It should feel that an election in Connecticut and New York represents the same issues as an election in Alabama. The negro should be encouraged and enlightened. He should be made to feel that the ballot means liberty, and home, and education for his children, the possession of his farm, absolute equality before the law. By that talisman, he becomes an American citizen—politically, our fellow. He will soon find prejudices disappear. The negro without the ballot was a chattel; with it he is a man, with offices to give, and as much power for good or evil in law-making as General Lee or Mr. Davis. It is feared that the old masters may coax the negroes to the ballot-box, as in other days they drove them to their quarters. We take that risk! The mere fact that he is in a position to be coaxed—that he is an object of interest and power, and not of tyranny—shows that emancipation has, even now, given him blessings of inestimable value. We take the chance of his voting with his masters, just as we take the chance of the Irishman voting with his Saxon oppressors.

Far be it from us to advise a campaign of bitterness. We do not propose to influence the negro by exciting in his mind a hatred of his former masters. Nor should we advise any organization antagonistic to those masters. Agitators like Mr. Hunnicutt in Virginia may mean well, but their zeal is bitter and offensive. To organize a campaign on the Hunnicutt plan is to abandon any hope of a permanent Union party in the South. We cannot afford to array the white against the black, or the black against the white. "White men's tickets" and "Black men's tickets"—any ticket, indeed, which represents a prejudice, or a grievance, or the remembrance of any wrong, any party of vengeance and wrath, we shall oppose. We desire to see a Republican party in the South irrespective of color or condition. We count the negro as an accession—an integral part of the constituency—an element to be enrolled; but we also count the white, whether Democrat or not. We build up our party by converting members of other parties; and we trust to be as successful with Secessionists in the South as we have been with the Democrats in the North. We assume that men are Democrats because they have not had light enough to be Republicans—because their paths have been dark and narrow. Let it be our work to give them light—to show them the right way—to make them feel that the interests of the Republic are the interests of the Republican party. In this spirit, let us organize the South. We are glad to know that Senator Wilson is about to go into the South to speak to the people and impress upon them their duty. We can commend him to all men as a prudent counsellor. Let other Senators and Congressmen follow his example. If twenty men like Senator Wilson were to go into the South, and travel from town to town, speaking to the people, organizing the party, forming clubs and societies, seeing that education is not neglected—that kindness and good feeling are cultivated, that Northern newspapers are read—we should have the Southern States side by side with their Republican brethren in the next Presidential election. This is our present duty, and if we perform it now we shall choose the next President against any opposition, and elect an overwhelming majority to Congress. Let us go to work in earnest, and see what we can do.

Probable Vote of the South.

From the World.

The political activity in the ten Southern States which come within the provisions of the Military Reconstruction bill, anticipatory of the election of delegates to the several State conventions, has awakened in the country at large an interest in Southern politics which has not been paralleled since the war broke out, just six years ago this very week. It seems to be taken for granted, and with very good reason, that a large majority of the white electors will vote for candidates whose political sentiments accord with those of the conservative portion of the Northern people. The contest, therefore, is for the vote of the negroes, which, in some of the States, will outnumber that of the whites. Hence it is a matter of great interest to ascertain, if possible, the number of voters, white and negro, in the Southern States, whence it may be deduced with some approach to accuracy how the elections will result.

As no census of the Southern States has been taken since 1860, and during the intervening seven years a devastating war has occurred, it is impossible to state with accuracy the population of the South at the present time. It may be accepted, however, that in every one of these States but Texas, the population has decreased since 1861, and assumed that probably this decrease will amount to ten per cent. in the case of the white males, and twenty or twenty-five per cent. in the case of the negro males. Upon this assumption, the male population of the Southern States, as compared with that returned by the census of 1860, is as stated in the subjoined table. It should be premised, however, that the figures given below represent the number of males, and not that of the total population irrespective of sex; and the apparently large allowance made for the decrease of the negro population is based upon concurrent reports from all quarters that the colored people suffered not merely from the ordinary ravages of war, but by disease during and especially subsequent to the war. Texas, according to all accounts, has a larger population to-day than it had in 1864, and the statement is corroborated by the fact that, while the vote of the other Southern States in 1865 varied from one-third to two-thirds of that cast by them in 1860, the votes of Texas in those years were very nearly equal. With these explanations, we give the following table of the male population of the ten Southern States excluded from representation in Congress:—

	1860.		1867.	
	White.	*Negro.*	*White.*	*Negro.*
Alabama	270,111	219,024	243,100	164,265
Arkansas	176,458	56,246	154,713	42,185
Florida	41,128	31,802	37,016	23,852
Georgia	301,045	230,862	270,941	173,146
Louisiana	316,525	182,345	284,873	136,759
Mississippi	186,273	219,673	167,646	164,755
North Carolina	313,109	181,349	281,799	136,012
South Carolina	146,133	201,119	131,520	150,839
Texas	228,394	91,370	250,000	110,000
Virginia	351,956	267,237	316,761	198,128
Total	2,326,132	1,581,023	2,138,369	1,299,941

The voting population of the Southern States might be estimated on the same basis of calculation as that assumed above, but for the disqualifications made by the Military Reconstruction bill. These disqualifications may be ascertained from the following extract from the oath required to be taken by every person before voting for delegutes to a State Convention in any of these States:—

"I do solemnly swear * * that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any Rebellion or civil war against the United States; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United State, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof."

We have, however, compiled a table, showing the number of votes cast by each Southern State at the Presidential election of 1860, and the estimated number of voters at the present time, white and black, based upon the calculation that the proportion of voters to the male population remains the same as it was in 1860. By voters in this connection are meant all males over twenty-one years of age:—

		1867		1867.
State.	1860. Voters.	*White Voters.*	*Negro Voters.*	*Total No. of Voters.*
Alabama	90,357	81,032	54,755	135,788
Arkansas	54,053	51,571	14,063	65,633
Florida	14,347	12,339	7,931	20,290
Georgia	106,365	90,314	57,715	148,029
Louisiana	50,510	47,479	22,793	70,292
Mississippi	69,120	55,882	58,252	114,134
North Carolina	96,230	93,933	45,337	139,270
South Carolina	56,829	43,840	50,279	94,119
Texas	62,986	80,000	35,000	115,000
Virginia	117,082	105,583	66,043	171,627
Total	717,879	661,974	412,187	1,074,161

As stated before, there are no reliable data from which to derive the probable vote of each State at the coming elections. In the first place, it is very doubtful whether all will vote who can, some whites staying away from the polls from disgust with the whole reconstruction policy, and others, as in the case of the recent election in Georgetown, D. C., from a repugnance to vote with the negroes. And, in the second place, there are no statistics showing the number of whites who are disfranchised by the Reconstruction bill. The belief that the white vote will be light is further strengthened by the returns of the elections in 1865, which were as follows:—

State.	*Vote.*	*State.*	*Vote.*
Alabama	44,850	Mississippi	44,916
Arkansas	34,407	North Carolina	58,551
Florida	4,000	South Carolina	18,885
Georgia	37,200	Texas	60,682
Louisiana	27,308	Virginia	49,243
Total			380,544

Nor is it probable that all the negroes upon whom the elective franchise is conferred will avail themselves of their newly acquired right. In the cities and centres of population, most of them will be likely to vote, being urged thereto by the whites; but in the country and sparsely settled districts, where the polls will necessarily be at some distance apart, it is hardly to be expected that more than a bare majority of the negro electors will go to the trouble of voting.

An important fact to be considered in this connection is that a large number of the negroes will not be able to vote at the coming elections by reason of their not having acquired a legal residence in the place where they may chance to be at the time that such elections may be held. The Reconstruction bill provides that all male citizens of each State, twenty-one years of age and upwards, may vote "who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election." This provision will exclude from the polls a large proportion of the negroes, for since the war very many of them have wandered about from State to State. The general drift of this emigration has been southward, so that while Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, have lost many thousands of their negro population, that of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and particularly Texas, has materially increased.

Such being the uncertainties of the number of votes to be polled, it is easy to see that the uncertainty of the results of the several elections is still greater. How large a portion of the qualified white electors adhere to the views of the Northern Radicals, it is impossible to forecast; and the same is true, in great measure, of the negroes, who, for the first time, will exercise the highest privilege of freemen. Doubtless many of them, cajoled by pretended friends who are Radicals, will vote for Radical candidates, but it is not improbable that more will listen to the counsels of their true friends, and vote for men of conservative political sentiments. To the importance of directing their votes aright, the whites in most of the Southern States are awake, and, if judicious efforts are made by them, the negro vote may be made to tell in favor of the very principles which it was designed that it should tell against by those who engrafted negro suffrage upon the Reconstruction bill. This, therefore, is the great question pending in the present canvass at the South, and upon its decision hang most momentous issues.

Highly Important News from Europe—North Germany on the Point of War with France.

From the Herald.

The cable news from Europe is of the very highest importance, indicating, as it does, that North Germany, as represented by Prussia, is on the point of war with France, if the usual premonitory symptoms of such a great convulsion are to be relied upon in this instance as heralding its near approach.

Count Bismark has given tone and shape to the rather indistinct mutterings which produced the war panic, as it has been termed, which prevailed in the financial and commercial circles of the Old World during the past few days. Acting with his usual energy and promptitude, the Prussian Premier has despatched a note to Paris repuesting reasons for the warlike preparations which have been going on for some time past in that country, demanding their "immediate cessation," and stating that France, and consequently her ruler, will be held "answerable for the consequences" if this demand is not complied with.

This plain speaking method of coming at once to a point of issue is Count Bismark's routine diplomatic habit. There can be little doubt, however, but that, previous to putting it in practice on such a momentous occasion, and with such a ruler as the Emperor Napoleon, the Premier had been well assured of an approaching danger, and made equally confident of the complete support of North Germany as reconstructed by the late war and universal suffrage.

He also looked southward, and has already acted under the secret treaties—so "irritating" to France—just concluded with Baden and Würtemburg. Orders have been issued from Berlin to the principal railroad stations in both countries, directing cars to be sent to certain points for the transportation of cavalry horses. As the essential point of the treaties is that Prussia shall have command both in Baden and Würtemberg in time of war, the issue of these orders simultaneously with the reclamations made on France goes far to show as if Germany were voluntarily going, not "drifting" into war.

Rastadt, a thoroughly fortified town of Baden, has had its garrison reinforced by two Prussian regiments, a most significant confirmation of unity with South Germany under the secret treaties.

The important question remains, What will Napoleon do? Is he prepared for war? Will he explain or cease his armaments? Or will he, to the surprise of mankind, close the great door of the Exhibition building and lead France to the field, disappointed, angered, and determined to triumph on new fields to be pointed out by the Imperial finger?

Russian America—A Grand Exploring Expedition Wanted.

From the Herald.

When a man has bought a pig in a bag his first desire is to have a look at the animal. The great treaty involving the purchase of Russian America has been ratified by the almost unanimous vote of the Senate. There were only two members voting against it—Messrs. Fessenden and Ferry. The only earnest argument in opposition, as it appears, was from Mr. Fessenden, and his objections may be readily answered. His constituents are interested in the Northeastern codfisheries, and he is therefore naturally jealous of the competition threatened in the Northwestern codfisheries of Russian America, "flopping with fish." But the papers have been signed and sealed, and we are to pay ten million two hundred thousand dollars in American gold for about four hundred and fifty thousand square miles of Russian territory, mainland, islands, and inlets included.

So much we know. We perceive, too, from the map before us, that, excepting a narrow selvage of islands and inlets and a ridge of basaltic mountains, running along the seacoast from fifty-four forty up to sixty, the whole of this purchase lies above the sixtieth degree of north latitude, or within the latitudes of Greenland. The soil of Greenland, except a few patches, has never, since the creation of man, been exposed to the sun. How is it, then, with Russian America? They say that its climate is as different from that of Greenland as is that of the British Islands from the pitiless frozen coast of Labrador, lying in the same latitudes. And why? Because, as the wonderful Gulf Stream, which, flowing out from the Carribean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico between Florida and Cuba, crosses the Atlantic obliquely and envelopes and warms the British Islands, so Russian America is similarly affected from the Pacific Ocean. Nor is this all a theory; for we know that in Oregon, as far north as Newfoundland, the winters are softer than in New York city. North of the equator the prevailing winds from the west have much to do with the matter of climate. Here they strike us always cold and dry from the snow-covered Rocky Mountains, while to the Pacific slope and to Western Europe they come soft and warm from the ocean.

The climate, then, of Russian America is rather that of Norway and Sweden than that of Greenland. But we want to know something more of this new purchase. What sort of a new country is it, and what are its products and resources? Its seacoast swarms with walruses, sea lions, and various other species of the seal family; its inlets, bays, and rivers abound with codfish and salmon, and the neighboring ocean is a famous whaling ground. The products of this new country are the hardy timber trees of the frozen north, fur-bearing animals, white, blue, and black foxes, white bears, musk oxen, reindeer, Esquimaux, and Indians. Furthermore, it has been recently discovered that on the Kvichpak Russian America is watered by one of the largest rivers of North America, only exceeded in length by the Mississippi, including the Missouri, and by the Mackenzie, with the sources of which those of the Kvichpak are interlocked among the Rocky Mountains. This Kvichpak, they say, can be navigated by steamers for at least a thousand miles, which indicates a champaign country to that extent. Vancouver's Island (British) is rich in coal, and so are said to be our new batch of islands lying above Vancouver along the coast up to Mount St. Elias; and why should they not be?

This is all we can tell of this new empire, in area more than twice the size of France. It is a scanty exhibit, the merest thread of a skeleton outline; but it is all that we have. What, then, is first wanted and demanded concerning this purchase? A grand exploring expedition by land and water, and right away. The Kvichpak breaks up about the middle of May, and is sealed again with ice early in November. Between May and September, in that region, they have sunshine nearly all the time, and then comes a corresponding interval of prevailing night and aurora borealis. There is no time to be lost if the Administration desires to have Congress thoroughly informed in December of the real chararter and resources of this new country. An exploring expedition should be organized to start from San Francisco early in May, with a light draught steamer or two, and an efficient body of scientific men and intelligent newspaper correspondents. Such men as Professor Agassiz, to look after the fossil elephants and glaciers of our Arctic coast; Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer; General Fremont, "the Pathfinder," and a competent botanist, mineralogist, and astronomer or two, ought to be mustered at once and equipped for this expedition. As an astronomer we cannot recommend Professor Loomis, but he would doubtless learn much of the mysteries of meteors and electric lights on such a cruise. Du Chaillu, the great African explorer, is here, and ought to go, if for no other purpose, to describe the difference between the gorilla of the equator and the gorilla of the Arctic Circle; for we dare say that some sort of gorillas can be found on the Kvichpak, or

——Anthropophagi,
Whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders.

Seriously, however, President Johnson, on the contingent fund of the State Department, should at once instruct the Secretary of State to organize, equip, and despatch the expedition suggested. The enterprise would be acceptable to the country and would be thankfully approved by Congress. We can do nothing for or with this new country until we know what it is; and if this summer is lost Congress must remain in ignorance for nearly two years to come. We would earnestly, therefore, invoke the immediate attention of the Administration to this important subject.

The South as a Field for Missionary Labor.

From the Times.

The proselytizing process is not to be confined to legislation. The Reconstruction law provides for the governmental reorganization of the Southern States according to a method which is deemed essential to the future safety of the Union. Who shall vote and who shall not—who shall be eligible to office and who excluded from it—are points for which Congress has adequately provided. How the voters shall exercise their privilege—for whom they shall vote and with what party they shall affiliate—are matters not so readily reached by law. The means by which opinion may be moulded and managed, therefore, require consideration, and Congress has not overlooked them. Besides availing itself of the wide range of office and emolument as a motive power, it has created machinery for the special purpose of manufacturing public opinion. It has devised a new method of instruction—an altogether novel plan of diffusing radical ideas, for the advantage of the radical party, without troubling the radical pocket. It has called into existence a class of newspapers having no commercial basis, and no legitimate expectation of success, but which are to be subsidized to the paying point from sources designated by Congress.

Successive Administrations have had successive "organs" at the Federal capital—journals which have faithfully, and often profitably, served the Executive of the day, and have quietly dropped into the grave on the retirement of their patron to private life. The exact value of "organs" we have never been able to comprehend. In this country, however, they seem to be considered a sort of necessary appendage to high office, just as in England the test of gentility is the running of a gig. So, in its turn, Congress having decided to indulge in the luxury of organs at the South, has provided a munificent largess for the support of newspapers which the people among whom they are printed will not respect, will not even read, but which will earn their money by a persistent promulgation of the extreme radical doctrine. These newspapers, in fact, are a part of the radical scheme of missionary effort at the South, with this pleasant proviso—that their conductors shall run none of the risks of person or purse which usually mark the missionary career and make it honorable.

Still there is anxiety about the freedmen's vote. The law may fail to squeeze things into the proper shape; and though Congress may easily furnish newspapers, neither by resolution nor enactment can it compel the people to read or believe them. Something more is requisite; something that shall without fail secure the freedmen at the polls to "our party." More missionaries are to be called into requisition. Oral instruction is to be provided for that large crowd who cannot read; oral appeals are to be employed to reach the growing multitude who have no faith in "organs." Senator Wilson is to lead the way and others are to follow. We had hoped that Mr. Wilson's comparative moderation would open to him a wide field of usefulness in the South, but his experimental beginning in Virginia dissipates the expectation. It is plain, judging of him by his reported addresses, that he goes to do the extreme radical work. He starts in no catholic or national spirit, but simply as a partisan; and as he is, so will be his brethren in the work.

Now a missionary scheme in the interest of the whole Union might be serviceable in many respects. A visit to the South of moderate and essentially national Republicans would be calculated to remove misapprehensions, to soften asperities, to allay much bitterness, and to encourage the masses of the South in their disposition to comply promptly with the requirements of the law. Such men might materially hasten the reconciliation of the sections, and the obliteration of feelings and prejudices engendered by the war. Without donning the livery of partisanship, they might vindicate the motives and purposes of the North in regard to reconstruction. They might strengthen an impression favorable to the temper and policy of the North, and might thus prepare the way for the future discussion of questions by the South on other grounds than those of sectional jealousy and animosity. This would be the work of genuine missionaries; this the gospel of national unity and peace, as distinguished from the narrow creeds and harsh dogmas of party.

But Senator Wilson does not appear to have caught this spirit. And herein we see the failure—the inevitable and not unmerited failure—of the radical plan of proselytism. For it commences with denouncing the Southern people as miserable political sinners, and ends by claiming their votes as an evidence of gratitude for the bounty and mercy of Congress. The whole programme is predicated upon a conception worthy of the Pharisee, who thanks God that he is not as are other men—not of the patriot, who, having achieved the objects of patriotism, is anxious to obliterate traces of quarrel and difference. That seems to us a sorry method of winning the votes of Southern whites which starts with a declaration that they might be stripped of the last vestige of property and hanged, if Congress were to judge them according to their merits. We should travel by quite a different road if we desired to commend a cause to their respect and confidence. Nor should we hope to secure the freedmen's votes merely by telling them that they owe their freedom to "our party." Gratitude is not a safe element in political calculations. It is enough that the negroes are free, and that their rights are amply cared for in the new order of things. For all else they may themselves provide. The part they will hereafter play in the determination of Southern questions is a guarantee against a war of races, and, indeed, against all the issues upon which alone the radical missionaries build their appeals.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at No. 429 WALNUT Street (second story), on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at which an election for directors will be held. W. MOONEY, Secretary.
4 6 9t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage;" approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.
4 6t1

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.
3 29

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared on account of the Dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the par value thereof, payable on and after the 25th.
The Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 20th, and remain so until the 25th.
4 10 tuthstmi M. P. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TIOGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, April 2, 1867.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the TIOGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for election of President Directors, Secretary, and Treasurer, will be held at No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on TUESDAY, the Seventh day of May, 1867.
4 11 th s tu 10t GEO. H. COLKET, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE PARK.—Persons desiring to subscribe to the stock of this great institution can make their returns to the OFFICE, No. 523 MINOR Street, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst. Personal application may be made at the office, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, from MONDAY, the 8th, to MONDAY, 15th inst., inclusive. Shares $10 each.
4 3 11t] CHARLES C. WILSON, Special Agent for Proprietor of Oakdale Park.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.
By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.
4 5 tuths tM1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—"A DEED without a name." Parents desirous of beholding their offspring reach a vigorous manhood, with mind untainted and faculties undiminished—or of preserving them from a mine of hidden destruction—a worse than living death, will find an able coadjutor in these celebrated remedies.
Sold by all Druggists. 4 6 smfst

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

FIRES.—The alarm of fire about half-past 7 o'clock last evening was caused by the partial burning of the roof No. 45 N. Ninth street.

A fire was dicovered in a stack of straw adjoining a dwelling on Germantown avenue and Eighth street, last evening. No general alarm was struck, and no great damage was done to the property, as the inmates of the house went energetically to work pulling the burning straw away to a distance that would insure safety to the dwellings around.

The roof of the barber shop of R. G. Gilmore, No. 327 N. Broad street, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon. It caught from the sparks issuing from a blacksmith shop adjoining.

CASUALTY.—A little girl, named Georgiana Lindsay, aged six years, was severely burned about the arms and body on Thursday evening, by her clothes catching fire in the garden attached to her father's residence, at Holmesburg.

Yesterday afternoon two horses attached to a carriage, in which Mrs. J. P. Wetherill, residing at Thirteenth and Arch streets, and her daughter, were seated, took fright near Eleventh and Arch streets and ran off. The carriage came in contact with a tree-box and was broken to pieces, and Mrs. Wetherill had a leg badly fractured. Her daughter was cut on the temple and otherwise injured, and the driver, Mr. Rowan, had three of his ribs broken.

About 11 o'clock yesterday, Ella Long, aged four years, residing with her parents, No. 835 Charlotte street, above Brown, was badly scalded by falling into a tub of boiling water.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—Richard Scholfield, aged forty-nine years, residing in Vernon street, below Tasker, was admitted to the hospital with his foot badly crushed by a bar of iron falling on it, in Sansom street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

Robert Gordon had his foot badly crushed yesterday afternoon, at Tenth and Sansom streets, by a bar of iron falling upon it. He was admitted to the hospital.

A BURGLARY was committed yesterday afternoon by some party, who entered the residence of Mr. Thomas W. Snowden, No. 119 N. Eleventh street, and robbed it of a gold watch valued at $90, three gold rings, and other articles. It is supposed the entrance was effected through the trap-door by a young man who had called next door, and requested permission to visit the roof, which was being repaired.

ALDERMANIC FINES AND PENALTIES.—The following named Aldermen have paid the City Treasurer the sums attached to their names during the present month:—J. R. Massey, $62; Lewis Godbou, $41; John Clouds, $32; Wm. Neill, $2; John Swift, $200. Total, $343.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Wm. Bullock, inventor of the Bullock printing press, died yesterday afternoon, in consequence of injuries received at his place of business. Deceased was in the 53d year of his age.

THANKS.—The passengers of the steamship *Juniata*, which vessel arrived at this port yesterday from New Orleans, have tendered a resolution of thanks to Captain P. F. Hoxie, and the other officers of the vessel, for many courtesies extended to them during their trip.

SPRING CLOTHING, of all kinds, Men's, Youth's, and Boys', selling daily in large quantities, at such a reduction in prices as would seem incredible. Call and examine. We are daily introducing new styles

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS! NEW STYLES!—Parasols, in all colors and styles, plain and beaded. Also, the latest French satin goods, lined with richest colored silks, and a full line of sun shades, of excellent make, can now be had at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, at John M. Finn's, southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets.

Also the following

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS, in full lines.
Plaid Nainsooks and Cambrics.
Plain do. do.
Swiss and Hamburg Edgings.
Nottingham Curtains, Auction prices.
Hemstitched and Plain Handkerchiefs.
Stockings, good, at lowest prices.
Dunbar Linens, very low.
Dress Trimmings, Dress Trimmings, all the varieties.
Buttons, splendid assortment, at
JOHN M. FINN'S,
Southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets.

G. S. C. E.

An unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests, and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make, and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices*.

For those who prefer to have their clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call. PERRY & Co., Star Clothing Emporium, No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!—
Hoop Skirts, of our own and Bradley's make, in all the latest styles, constantly on hand.
Notice.—All skirts of *our own* make we *warrant to keep in repair* for six months.
Orders promptly filled.
Also,
Corsets, Corsets, whalebone, good, at lowest prices, at JOHN M. FINN'S,
Southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—From the reports of the dealers in this city, we think no proprietary medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties as a speedy cure for pain cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera-morbus; and even Asiatic cholera yields to its magic power.—*Montreal Transcript.*

A HARD CASE.—A gentleman who had suffered many months with FEVER and AGUE, purchased two boxes of Humphrey's Homœopathic Specific for that disease, for $1·00. He found himself cured before he had taken half one box, and in his gratitude sent his boy to know if the agent would *take back the other box and refund the fifty cents.* The agent declined to comply, thinking the cure cheap at $1·00. See advertisement in another column.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

BRONCHITIS.—The usual symptoms of this disease are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, a spitting of Phlegm or Matter, and sometimes Blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the Wind Tubes or Air Vessels which run through every part of the Lungs. Jayne's Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever, and Difficulty of Breathing; produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

DRY, HARSH, UNMANAGEABLE HAIR is soon rendered soft and glossy by Jayne's Hair Tonic, properly applied. This article, by stimulating the scalp, promotes the growth of the hair and prevents it falling out. It is also a capital dressing for the hair, and cleanses it from dandruff. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold on Monday morning, April 15, by catalogue, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

FINE WEATHER, long days. Get Photographs of yourselves and children at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

TEAS—Choice, Pure, and Cheap, at FAIRTHORNE'S, No. 205 North Ninth street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & CO.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SPRING GLOVES.	MCINTIRE & BROTHER.
Spring Gloves.	McIntire & Brother.
Spring Gloves.	McIntire & Brother.
Spring Gloves.	McIntire & Brother.

No. 1035 Chesnut Street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HANLEY—STEPHENS.—On the 30th of January, 1867, in the Church of the Evangelists, by the Rector, Rev. Samuel Durborow, Mr. JOHN HANLEY to Miss MARY STEPHENS, all of this city.

PENDER—WASHINGTON.—On Wednesday evening, the 10th instant, at the Parsonage, No. 1215 Hancock street, by the Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. WILLIAM H. PENDER and Miss CATHARINE E. WASHINGTON, both of this city.

DIED.

CALVERT.—On the 11th instant, ROSE, wife of Charles W. F. Calvert, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 1517 N. Broad street. ***

GALLAGHER.—On the morning of the 12th instant, BARBARA J. M. CARDEZA, relict of the late Dr. Joseph H. Gallagher, and eldest daughter of John Warburton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1614 Chesnut street, on Monday morning, April 15, at 11 o'clock. Services at St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets.

HAMILTON.—On the morning of the 11th instant, LYDIA ANN HAMILTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, C. Hamilton, No. 236 N. Twelfth street, on Monday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MARTIN.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. ELLEN MARTIN, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William A. McCoy, No. 1536 Parrish street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MOULDER.—Suddenly, on the 11th instant, WILLIAM DUNCAN MOULDER, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 163 Race street, on Monday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

SKERRETT.—On Wednesday evening last, of pulmonary consumption, JAMES J. SKERRETT, Jr., aged 32 years.

The members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, A. Y. M., and his male friends, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 2302 Lombard street. *

SMITH.—On the 9th instant, JOHN A. SMITH, aged 23 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Monroe Lodge, No. 38, I. O. of O. F.; the Norma Association; and Friendship Fire Company, No. 15, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 851 N. Third street, on Sunday afternoon next, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock precisely.

SMITH.—On the 10th instant, after a long illness, ELIZABETH, wife of John C. Smith, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 168 Allen street, above the Frankford road, on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Germantown.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES	5·25	MOON RISES	2·26
SUN SETS	6·37	HIGH WATER	9·44

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES,
GEORGE N. TATHAM, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
ANDREW WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 23
Germania	Southampton	New York	Mar. 27
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 29
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 30
Celia	London	New York	Mar. 30
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	April 2
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	April 2
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	April 3
Mississippi	Havre	New York	April 3
FOR EUROPE.			
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Germania	New York	Hamburg	April 13
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 13
Great Eastern	New York	Havre	April 16
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 17
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	April 13
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	April 13
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	April 13
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	April 13
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	April 20
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Peruvian, Glover, Liverpool, via Norfolk, A. R. McHenry & Co.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig Alva, Christy, St. John, N. B., L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Princeton, Wells, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, New London, do.
Schr M. Kinney, Parsons, Providence, do.
Schr C. Stetson, Robinson, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr A. V. Berger, Thompson, Norwich, G. W. Huntzinger & Co.
Schr H. Manton, Baker, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr R. Vaux, Powell, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr W. Collyer, Taylor, Providence, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr F. A. Sawyer, Reed, Chelsea, Sawyer & Co.
Schr J. L. Somers, Somers, Norfolk, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Neptune, Blizzard, Georgetown, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr A. E. Valentine, Bayles, Boston, via Brookhaven, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
St'r Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans, via Havana 7th inst., with mdse. etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers from New Orleans—Mr. O. B. Collins and lady, Mr. Bradbury and lady, Mr. A. G. Gaw, Mr. Embuty, Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. W. P. Ward, lady, nurse, and child, Mr. Wallace and lady, Mr. Winter, lady, and child, Mr. Pike and lady, Mr. J. H. Locke, lady, and child, Messrs. E. L. Tilton, Douglass, Pell, Donnelly, Newman, and J. B. Rose. Passenger from Havana—Mr. Julius Adamoli. Experienced heavy NE. gales in the Straits of Florida. Just inside the Capes of the Delaware passed schr W. Gillum, bound up; at Fourteen Feet Bank passed herm. brig Milo, of Halifax, N. S., bound up, had carried away foretopmast just above the cap, and maintopgallantmast; also, at the same time, passed schr Minerva, bound up; off the Middle passed barque Victoria, of Barbados, bound up; off Fort Delaware passed Norw. brig Helma, at anchor.

Brig Princeton, Wells, from Providence.

Schr Lucy, Copp, from Jacksonville, with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr W. B. McShain, Reaston, from Norfolk, with shingles to S. Bolton & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Brammel, McCalton, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Brig J. H. McLaren, Corning, hence, at Havre 27th ultimo.

Brig Eliza McNeill, Small, hence, at Marseilles 24th ultimo.

Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, was loading at Trinidad 30th ult.

Schr E. C. Cummings, Whernow, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 9th inst.

Schrs S. Clark, S. T. Wind, and C. Morris, hence, at Norwich 9th inst.

Schr M. D. Ireland, Ireland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 8th inst.

Schr J. N. Baker, Adams, hence, at Salem 9th inst.

Schrs Evergreen, Belloste, and Rescue, Kelly, hence, at Danvers 9th inst.

Schr Diamond State, Bennett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 11th inst.

Schr Alba, Smith, for Philadelphia, was up at New Orleans 7th inst.

Schr Medora, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 11th inst.

Schr L. S. Levering Corson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 9th inst.

Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, hence, was discharging at Trinidad 30th ult.

Schrs J. H. Allen, Seaman; J. Lancaster, Williams; Medesty, Weaver; L. Beard, Perry; and M. McShea, Creighton, hence, at Boston 11th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Ship Edgar Cecil was wrecked March 22d, and after being fifteen days on the wreck the crew were rescued on the 8th inst. by the French steamship St. Laurent, Captain Bocande, and landed at New York.

Pilot-boat Hope, at New York, reports that on the 10th inst., in lat. 40 30, lon. 71 50, saw a schooner with colors flying, union down; tacked ship and went to her. She proved to be the schr W. H. Sergeant, of Sedgwick, 25 days from Darien, Ga., bound to Norwalk. The captain stated they had had nothing to eat for four days. She was supplied with provisions by the Hope. April 11, saw a schooner, with colors in her rigging, about three miles to the west of Fire Island; but it blowing fresh from the N. could not get to her assistance.

TUTTLE'S PATENT WOOD-SAWS ARE claimed to cut twice as fast as those of the usual kind. For sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

REPAIRING OF CLOTHES-WRINGERS done and various patterns of them for sale by us. Those with cog-wheels, viz., the Universal and Champion, we particularly recommend for durability. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

IN REMOVING THE STONES FROM CHERRIES for drying, stewing, or pies, the Cherry Stoning Machine will do three bushels per hour. Buy the Machine before the cherries are ripe, and thus be ready to use it. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PEW IN ST. MARK'S CHURCH FOR SALE. EPISCOPAL,
Address Office EVENING TELEGRAPH.
4 11 3t*

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.
4 11 6m5p]

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with Advice on Business, Health, Education, etc. given daily, by J. L. CAPEN, at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.
2 14tuthsmrp]

HORSE-COVERS, LAP RUGS, WOOL MATS, } Spring and Summer Styles Very Cheap. Big Horse in the Door, KNEASS, No. 631 MARKET Street.
4 11 tuths5p§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p§

STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.
The best CARPET CLEANER in use.
All orders promptly attended to.
4 8 im*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

FINE CHOCOLATE.
FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer of Specialties in Fine Chocolate,
4 10 1m NO. 1210 MARKET STREET.

NO. 600 ARCH STREET. 600
GET
THE EXCELSIOR,
THE AMERICAN,
THE ICE KING
REFRIGERATORS.
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
4 10§ 5p NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S
No. 308 CHESNUT Street, South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

PATENT ARTIFICIAL ICE.—
All parties using, or causing to be used, making, or causing to be made, any material whatsoever which shall be used for the purpose of skating, is an infringement on the patent granted to
M. C. CAMPBELL,
and will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. Samples of
CAMPBELL'S
PATENT ARTIFICIAL ICE
may be seen at the office of his Attorney,
A. WATSON ATWOOD, Esq.,
4 12 6trp No. 311½ WALNUT Street.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, and all principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsm3m

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.
CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.
These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost 11 7§

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 238 West Fifty-second street.
"NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.
"To L. HOFF, Esq.:—I have found your Malt Extract the best antagonist against troubles of the stomach. Its great superiority over all tonics and appetizers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but wish that your wholesome beverage may come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all spirituous tonics of the day." [3 22 fsmw
Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, Southeast Corner of CHESNUT and FRONT Streets

REMOVED.
JOHN THORNLEY,
INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY
No. 503 CHESNUT STREET,
Above Fifth, North Side,
Opposite the Mayor's Office (formerly at No. 311),
PHILADELPHIA.
MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, ENGINE HOSE.
And all other articles of Vulcanized India Rubber used for Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes. 4 1 lmrp*

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.
CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,
SPRAINS,	NOSE,
SORE THROAT,	STOMACH.
TOOTHACHE,	
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.
The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail	50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail	$1·00
Quarts in bottle	$1·75

Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions	$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials	$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases	$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuths§

LOOK AND LIVE.
ELECTROPATHY.
Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
THE OLD
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,
Cor. Thirteenth and Walnut Sts.,
TEACHERS of the new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following
HOME CERTIFICATES.
AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.
I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering. ABRAHAM FLUKE, No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.
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Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Market street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.
Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1013 Chesnut street.
H. T. Desilver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1227 Front street.
J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.
Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.
Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
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Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation or positive; the other, weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.
Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been and is daily being, by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—
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2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoids, or Biles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
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Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.
For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons, among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:—
A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquidas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No. 1846 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Boulden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 36 S. Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, V. R. C., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis, catarrh; John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn; bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing, Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1327 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byran, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration, after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holtzworth; No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1632 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouze, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; M. C. Sadler, No. 63 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 433 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner of Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No. 912 Pine street; M. Errickson, No. 1322 Pine street; Thomas Simpson, No. 1314 Front street; W. R. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown, William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 519 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. ——, Camden, N. J.
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Under the auspices of the Amusement Committee of the Southern Famine Relief Fund Organization,
WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867.
THREE GREAT COMPANIES,
including all the Members of
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THE ARCH STREET THEATRE,
THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
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THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THREE GRAND ORCHESTRAS.
THREE SPLENDID PLAYS.
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THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
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Twelfth night of
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To commence with the Comedy, in three acts,
WINE WORKS WONDERS.
Young Mirabel .... Mr. J. E. MURDOCH
To conclude with the favorite afterpiece,
THE LOST CHILD.
NOTE.—The Management take great pleasure in announcing that, in consequence of the immense success of Mr. Murdoch's engagement, they have effected a re-engagement with him, to commence from Monday Evening, April 15.
Monday—THE DRAMATIST.
Tuesday—MONEY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
GREAT HIT OF CLAIRVOYANCE.
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY.
Sixth night of the popular
EDWIN ADAMS.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), April 13,
sixth representation of the Great Play, in six acts, entitled
CLAIRVOYANCE;
OR, THE MAN WITH THE WAX FIGURES.
Jean Vaubaron .... EDWIN ADAMS
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Martha Vaubaron .... Miss E. Price
Seats secured six days in advance.

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N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 13,
the charming youthful actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear, for the second time, in her powerful impersonation of
NANCY SYKES,
in Charles Dickens' truthful
PICTURE OF LONDON SOCIETY,
OLIVER TWIST;
OR, A STORY OF A LONDON ORPHAN.

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FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.
CARL ROESE'S
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
On which occasion he will have the valuable assistance of
MADAME CLARA BRINKERHOFF,
(her second appearance in Philadelphia),
MISS AUGUSTA ROESE,
MADAME A. MAY,
MR. WENZELL KOPTA,
(celebrated Violinist from Prague, his first appearance in Philadelphia),
MR. L. ENGELKE .... Accompanist
Tickets $1
To be had at the Music Stores, and at the door the entire day of the Concert. [4 6 6t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1867.

The Argument in the Injunction Case

THE Supreme Court yesterday listened to an argument on the Mississippi injunction case. The motion for leave to file the application was discussed by Attorney-General Stanbery for the Government, and Robert J. Walker for the so-called State of Mississippi. The whole argument turned upon the preliminary point, whether a bill which purports to make Andrew Johnson defendant as President of the United States, and to enjoin him in the execution of his duties as President, should be allowed to be filed in the Supreme Court. The Attorney-General made a powerful address, in which he maintained that the President of the United States could not be brought before the Court as a defendant for any purpose whatever. He called up the history of the Burr trial, in which the Court, by subpœna, commanded President Jefferson to come before it as a witness and produce a certain paper. Jefferson paid no attention to the subpœna or to the Court. He simply wrote a letter to the District Attorney, in which he stated that he could not conceive how it was that, under such circumstances, the Court should order him to go there by subpœna; that he would not go; that he did not propose to go; but he said to the District Attorney that there was no difficulty in obtaining the paper in a proper way, but he would pay no respect to the subpœna. Thereupon Colonel Burr himself moved for compulsory process to compel the President to come. Of course that was legitimate; if the Court, in saying that the President was amenable to subpœna, was right, the Court was bound, at the instance of the defendant, to follow it up by process of attachment, to compel obedience to its lawful order. At that point, however, the Court hesitated, and not step further was taken towards enforcing he doctrine laid down by the Chief Justice.

Mr. Stanbery said the President was above the process of any Court, or the jurisdiction of any Court, to bring him to account as President. He was amenable only to the process of impeachment before the Senate, and could not be tried even for the commission of murder until he had first been impeached and removed from the office of President.

He also stated that the President would obey no order issuing from the Court to appear before it as a defendant, but would treat the subpœna as Mr. Jefferson did in the case of Burr.

He then went on to trace what would be the inevitable result in a case like this if the Court had power to bring the President before it. They might commit him for contempt, and then imprison him at will, as no writ of habeas corpus could release him in that case. The President would thus be incapacitated from filling his office, and that would be equivalent to his removal.

Mr. Stanbery stated, in closing, that he appeared there by the approbation, advice, and instructions of the President. And he said, in defense of the President, that, although the gentlemen in their bill had said that he had vetoed these acts of Congress as unconstitutional, when the President did that, he did everything that he intended to do in opposition to these laws. From the moment that they were passed over his vetoes there was but one duty, in his estimation, resting upon him, and that was faithfully to carry out and execute these laws. He had instructed him to say that, in making this objection, it is not for the purpose of escaping from any responsibility either to perform, or to refuse to perform.

Robert J. Walker replied to the argument advanced by the Attorney-General, maintaining that the President was amenable to the Supreme Court, and averring that if the Court should issue its mandate declaring an act of Congress to be unconstitutional, and restraining the President or Secretary of War, or any of the officers of the army or navy, from the execution of that act, whoever should resist that mandate of the Court by force would be guilty of treason.

The Court held the matter under advisement.

The Adjournment of the Senate.

WERE it not that the debate in the Senate on the motion to adjourn on Tuesday next developed the fact that the resolution had no real meaning, we should be most emphatically opposed to its adoption. The explanations given by the Senators who voted in the affirmative prove, however, that in fixing the termination of the session, they do not mean to indicate that the session will terminate on that day. It would seem that the only object in the action of that body is to hurry up the nominations which are to be sent in. As, however, the President can read the debates as well as any citizen, and can see that if he refuses to hurry, the session will continue, we cannot see clearly what good is to come from the adoption of the day. We hold that in the present crisis of the country it is the duty of the Senate to continue in session until all its duty be performed, and that duty consists in rejecting every nominee for office who is not a stern radical. It is clearly wrong for them to pass the Tenure of Office bill, and then adjourn, and leave some of the offices vacant, to the detriment of the revenue. In passing that bill they have assumed a responsibility, and it would be cowardice to shirk it in order to return a few weeks earlier to the quiet of private life.

SENATOR NYE OF NEVADA.—One of the great requisites of Congressional influence is the gift of repartee. Unless a member or Senator is ready with a retort, and has the happy faculty for extemporaneous debate, he stands no chance of coping with his fellows. The success of nearly all our parliamentary giants is due to the bitter witticisms and appropriate responses which they always have ready. One of the youngest, and at the same time most influential, members of the United States Senate, is Hon. James W. Nye, of Nevada. His tongue is a two-edged sword, and when he once gets on his feet he sweeps everything before him. As an instance of what may be considered retorts worthy even of John Randolph, we quote from the debate of yesterday on the subject of confirmations:—

> Mr. Nye spoke at length, defending the recent rejection of able Generals for political reasons.
>
> Mr. Doolittle inquired why some were confirmed and others rejected?
>
> Mr. Nye replied that the question was asked centuries ago, Why one was taken and another left? and it had never been answered. He would say to the Senator that those confirmed were in luck, and those rejected were not in luck.
>
> Mr. Doolittle inquired why the majority confirmed the Generals, and took off the heads of the little ones?
>
> Mr. Nye replied, the soldiers mostly are killed in battles, not the Generals.

Such points as these, thrown off in a running debate, and evidently impromptu, show powers of repartee which will yet place the Nevada Senator in the first rank of our Congressional leaders.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"PROVIDENCE."—BY REQUEST OF the Young Men's Christian Association, Rev. J. A. SEISS, D. D., will preach on the above subject, in the ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, RACE Street, above Fifth, on To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. A cordial invitation to all. *

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach in the Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Strangers welcome to all the services. *

CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—The first of a series of Sermons on "Bible Lessons from the Book of Nature" will be delivered To-morrow Evening, at 8 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. MARCH. No. 1, "Mountains." Seats free. *

THE WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH streets, Rev. W. P. BREED, D.D., Pastor, will be open for divine service on Sunday Evening, 14th instant, at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

GREEN HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. GEORGE F. WISWELL, D.D., Pastor elect, will preach To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock. Communion at 3½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited. *

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow Morning at 10½ and Evening at 7½, by Rev. Mr. IJAMS, of Danville. *

RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., To-morrow. Subject at 10½, "Vain Excuses." S. S. Address at 2½. Subject at 7½, "Voices from Heaven." Seats free. *

ELEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—10½ A. M., Rev. A. WALLACE; 7½ P. M., Rev. R. J. CARSON will preach to young men. The members of the Reliance Engine Company will attend in a body. Young men are cordially invited.*

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above GREEN.—Rev. J. L. WITHROW, of Abington Presbyterian Church, will preach To-morrow Morning and Evening. Strangers welcome. *

PREACHING TO-MORROW, BOTH Morning and Evening, by the Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, at the TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH. EIGHTH Street, above Green. *

OLD PINE STREET CHURCH—Corner of FOURTH and PINE Streets.—Rev. R. H. ALLEN, Pastor, will preach To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock; evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited. *

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH AND CHERRY Streets. —Services in this Church To-morrow morning at 10½, and in the Evening at 7¾ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D. *

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow by Rev. EDWARD STRONG, of Pittsfield, Mass., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M. *

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch.—Rev. JAMES NEILL, 10½ A.M. and Rev. CHARLES COOK, D.D., at 8 P. M. Seats all free. Come, and welcome. *

JUDAS, HIS CHARACTER AND DESTINY.—Dr. STORK, on this subject, in Hall N. E. corner of ARCH and BROAD Streets. Sabbath, at 7½ P. M. Seats free. *

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, P. E., SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad. —The Rector, Rev. J. W. BONHAM, will preach at 10·30 A. M. and 7·30 P. M. Strangers welcome. *

REV. P. S. HENSON WILL PREACH in ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson, To-morrow afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. All are invited. *

WESTERN M. E. CHURCH, TWENTIETH and WALNUT Streets.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. T. B. MILLER, Pastor. Experience Meeting at half-past 3 o'clock. *

EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor will preach To-morrow Morning at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH, corner of Eighteenth.—The Rev. J. S. JONES will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Rev. JOHN G. WILSON, To-morrow, at 3½ P. M. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

"THE BREAKERS,"
A NEW LECTURE
BY
Rev. T. De Witt Talmage,
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 18,
AT 8 P. M.

Under the auspices of the "Philalethean Literary Association.'

Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
For sale at TRUMPLER'S Music store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 4 13 5t*

THEODORE TILTON ESQ., EDITOR of the "Independent," New York, will Lecture under the auspices of the "Social, Civil, and Statistical Association," on MONDAY EVENING, April 15, 1867, at Concert Hall, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. Subject—"Corner-stone of Reconstruction."

Also, Professor PHILIP LAWRENCE, the eminent Elocutionist, has kindly volunteered to read "Sheridan's Ride," and the celebrated BLACK SWAN will sing.

Tickets admitting a Gentleman and Lady, 50 cents. Single admission, 35 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be had at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the door. 4 11 4t.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the NORTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 327 WALNUT Street, at 12 o'clock M. on April 23, to accept an amendment to the charter, to amend By-laws, and transact such other business as may legally come before the meeting. 1t*

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Mr. EDWARD C. HALL, for many years employed in the house of N. & Taylor Co., will also accompany me to my new place of business.

DR. WISHART.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?
DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. *Flatulence and Acidity.*—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.*—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. *Diarrhœa.*—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6th. *Pains in all Parts of the System*—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred tongue.

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N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

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It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

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A GREAT CURE OF CONSUMPTION AND BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,

BY SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—DR. J. H. SCHENCK—Dear Sir:—As you have cured my wife of a well-marked consumption, when she was, as it were, in the very jaws of death, justice to yourself, as well as duty to my fellow-man, impels me to address you this letter, and detail the condition of my wife, and the very remarkable effects of your medicines in her case. More than three years ago she was taken with a copious bleeding from the lungs, attended with a very bad cough, loss of appetite, pain between her shoulders, headache, cold feet, and a gradual decline of her physical powers. I called in our family physician, who is regarded as one of the ablest practitioners in this city. He continued to attend her for a long time, and during that time she had several attacks of hæmorrhage from the lungs, which made her very weak and brought her nigh the grave. It was when I felt that her chances for life were very bad, that Mrs. Edward French, of Moorestown, New Jersey, who had been cured of consumption and bleeding of the lungs, and who knew Dr. Schenck when he had consumption and came near dying, and knew he was cured with his celebrated medicines, sent word to her by all means to apply to Dr. Schenck, as he would be sure to cure her. At this time my wife was very bad. She was much reduced in flesh and strength, had no appetite, a very bad cough, which was so distressing as nearly to deprive her of sleep. She had a pain and distress in her lungs, and it was evident to us all that she was far gone with consumption; in the afternoon she would have fever and creeping chills, and at night free sweats. After Dr. Schenck had given her an examination with his Respirometer, he pointed out to my wife the part of her lungs that was badly diseased. She had little confidence at this time in any remedies, as she had used nearly everything in medicine without the least benefit, while her disease was progressing to the destruction of her vitals, and would, doubtless, soon terminate in death. She commenced using the Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic, and continued to use them about a month, seeing Dr. Schenck once a week, when she experienced a marked improvement. There was this difference in the effect of these medicines from all others. Instead of drying up the secretions and matter, as the other medicines had done, they seemed to ripen the matter and expel it in the form of expectoration, which was very copious; at the same time, the secretions were restored to their natural and healthy condition, and the blood began again to circulate naturally.

The medicines were continued a long time, as the disease was well seated, and obstinately resisted the action of the medicines. At length the matter began to ripen, and the cough became loose, and free discharge of matter occurred right from the spot where my wife felt that her lungs were diseased. Her appetite and digestion improved, and she enjoyed what she had long been a stranger to, sweet and refreshing sleep. The medicines continued to act upon her blood and purified it, and after four or five months she had regained her strength, and felt that her system was purified from all disease. She is now well and hearty, and able to attend to the duties of her family, and cannot speak in terms of too great praise of the virtues of your medicines. She is desirous that everybody shall know what they have done for her, and will be glad to direct any one to the remedies that will cure that fell destroyer of the human race, Consumption. I reside at No. 607 Arch street, and Mrs. Lanning or myself will be very happy to have any one call on us, at our residence, and hear for themselves of the great virtues of your very valuable medicines.

Yours, truly,
G. W. LANNING.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is professionally at his Principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, and No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 per half-dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.

A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms; also by Druggists generally.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE PAREPA-BRIGNOLI CONCERT IN AID OF THE SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.—On the evening of Wednesday next, the 17th instant, at the Academy of Music, the Parepa-Brignoli Opera Troupe will give a grand Concert, the proceeds of which will be given to the Southern Relief Fund. The merest announcement of another concert in which Parepa, Brignoli, and Ferranti are to participate, is sufficient to fill the Academy of Music to its utmost capacity. When to this is added the additional announcement that the proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the distress now prevailing in the Southern section of the country, we shall be disappointed if the accommodations afforded by the spacious Academy are not found altogether too limited. But the mere fact that every man, woman, and child in the city of Philadelphia cannot be squeezed into the building at one and the same time, should not prevent every man, woman, and child in the city from purchasing a ticket.

AT THE CATHEDRAL, to-morrow, Haslinger's Grand Mass for male voices will be sung without accompaniment by a choir of eight, under the direction of Mr. M. H. Cross; Messrs. A. R. Taylor and C. M. Schmitz will assist. The services commence at 10½ o'clock with the blessing of the palms, followed by the procession of the palms; then commences the Mass, which will be continued through to the end, the Passion being sung immediately after the "Epistle."

BARN FIRED.—This morning about half-past 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the second story of a brick stable, located on Darien street, above Poplar, and belonging to the firm of Chapman & Gaskill, coal dealers. There being but a small amount of hay in the loft, and the building being of brick, the fire did not make rapid headway, enabling the owners to drive out a number of horses and take out harness and other articles. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss will amount to $200, and is fully insured. Three persons were run over by the fire companies in the vicinity of Green and Mount Vernon streets, east of Tenth, and, it is reported, severely injured. These accidents happened when all things wore an inky appearance, inasmuch as the street lamps had been neglected, and the moon at that time positively refused to issue forth from behind a dark cloud.

The three persons injured belonged to the Northern Liberty Engine Company, as follows:—James Firth, over whom both wheels passed; Philip Calvin, who was hurt seriously in the head; the third was slightly injured. The street upon which the engine was passing was obstructed by an excavation, which had not been properly boarded, and in the dark the company ran over it. The gas lights should have been kept burning until 4 o'clock A. M., instead of which, they had not been lighted at all. The persons injured were taken to a drug store at Eighth and Coates streets where the owner was called upon to dress their wounds, when he thrust his head out of an upper window, and refused to do it.

HOW LITERATURE PAYS.—We have grown so accustomed to listening to the denunciations from British authors on the pirate publishers of America, we are inclined to accept as true their bill of grievances. The fact is, however, that many of the most respectable publishing houses always pay foreign authors most liberally for their works. Let us instance the case of Charles Dickens. Since the appearance of the "Pickwick Papers" Messrs. Harper have always paid to Mr. Dickens a large sum in gold for the privilege of publishing in advance the various tales of that author in a serial form. After they have been completed, T. B. Peterson & Bros., of this city, by repaying to Harper half the total expense, secures the completed stories, and issues them in book form. To show that the amounts paid were not paltry, we find that he was paid for "The Tale of Two Cities" £1000, for "Great Expectations" £1250, and for "Our Mutual Friend" another £1000, making a total for three works of over $16,000 in gold, or $24 000 in greenbacks. The total amount paid for his various works by Harper and Peterson exceeds $60,000. We notice that Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have also sent him a sum for the Diamond Edition of £200.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—James Neeley, alias George Jones, was arrested this morning by Reserve Officer Hess, at Sixth and Chesnut streets, upon the charge of swindling. A lady, named Mrs. C. Logan, about the first of April was looking for a house to rent. In her perambulations she met Neeley, who informed her that he knew of a house that would just suit her. He gave his name as George Jones. They visited the house, and it was not to let. Approaching Tenth and Race streets, and it being near dinner time, Neeley enticed Mrs. Logan into a restaurant to have some refreshments. When the meal was over he discovered that he had no money, and on the promise of refunding the amount if loaned, the lady handed him $5. He departed, and was not heard from until arrested this morning. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

Nathan Janney, aged 27, was arrested last night on Lombard street, near Sixth, for receiving money on statements of his own, which were entirely without foundation. Alderman Beitler held him to answer at a future investigation.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—In that section of the Twenty-fifth Ward of this city which is traversed by Frankford Road, there is but one policeman, whose beat is so long that about two hours are consumed in making a single round. Some enterprising individuals who have no inclination for earning an honest livelihood have of late been taking advantage of this fact. Their burglarious depredations in the neighborhood have been repeated every night with unfailing regularity, until at last the good people on whom they have been preying have been compelled to resort to the irregular device of a Vigilance Committee, the members of which patrol the district from 11 o'clock till daylight. From the character of the gentlemen who have engaged in this enterprise, we imagine that, if any of the depredators fall into their hands, their treatment will be in accordance with their just deserts.

A SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTION.—A person named Jrmes Marris lately put up at the Bingham house, corner of Eleventh and Market streets. Last night, as it is alleged, about 3 o'clock, a gentleman boarder heard some unusual noise in the entry, when, on examination, he discovered Marris groping through the entry, cautiously examining all the doors, and even trying the locks of some. Information was silently given, and Marris was arrested, having in his possession a long and curiously shaped wire, one end of which was used for pushing the keys out of the locks on the chamber doors, and the other having the appearance of a skeleton-key. This morning Alderman Jones committed him, in default of $2000 bail, to appear for a further hearing this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE CASE OF MAJOR FIELD.—We have received the following communication in regard to this case:—

"*To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:*—I hereby inform you that the case of Major T. Y. Field, who has been under trial by a Marine General Court Martial, has assumed a new and unexpected phase. One of the members of the Court has been reported for ungentlemanly behavior while on duty as a member of the Court, and charges are being prepared against the Judge Advocate and members of the Court for 'scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals' and neglect of duty.

"Very respectfully,
"THOMAS Y. FIELD, Major U. S. M. C."

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Harris Betion, aged twenty-five, who two days ago was arrested on suspicion of being engaged in a bond robbery to the amount of $7000, from a Mr. Hague, on Callowhill street, and also for defrauding, as it was alleged, a tailor of his due, and was discharged in both instances, was again arrested yesterday afternoon. It is averred that some time ago he beat Officer Moore in a most terrible manner, while the latter was attempting to arrest him. Alderman Beitler held him to appear in default of $1000 bail.

COMFORTABLE.—Two boys, named Adam Wentz and Leopold E. Jency, the one black, and the other white, who, cherishing no political hatred, nor distinction of color, or personal feud, slept peacefully, and to them comfortably, on a large meat block in one of the stalls at Girard avenue and Lawrence street. Having of late made this their rendezvous, they were stopped by an officer, who arrested them, and Alderman Fitch committed them for being vagrants.

LARCENIES.—Sarah Smith and Charles Smith, colored, the former aged seventeen and the latter thirty-four, were arrested in the vicinity of Sixth and Lombard, on suspicion of being engaged in a larceny of clothing, which occurred in that neighborhood lately. In default of the bail required, Alderman Beitler held them to answer at a further hearing.

"THE BREAKERS" is the subject of a new lecture to be delivered by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage on Thursday evening, 18th inst., at Musical Fund Hall. We advise all our readers to secure tickets as early as possible, feeling assured that all who may attend will be amply repaid. Tickets at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

STEALING DISHES.—Ann Walker last evening complacently walked into a dwelling-house on Sixth street, near Shippen, and appropriated to her personal benefit plates, cutlery, etc. A policeman coming along, arrested Mrs. Ann Walker, and walked her before Alderman Tittermary, who committed her to answer.

OBITUARY.—It is with sincere sorrow that we announce to our readers the death of a well-known citizen, Mr. D. B. Kershaw, who died on the 9th instant, of the dropsy, on board the steamship Corsica, on her way from Havana and Nassau to New York.

THE ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE, No. 920 Arch street, is the only machine upon which Henry's Patent Corder and Stitcher can be applied. This is well worthy the notice of shirt-makers, and all other manufacturing business in which cording is necessary. This machine, with the above attachment, cords and stitches at the same time six yards in five minutes. No other machine in existence can compete with this great time saver.

☞STRIKE FOR SPRING CLOTHING,
☞STRIKE FOR SPRING CLOTHING,
☞STRIKE FOR SPRING CLOTHING,
☞STRIKE FOR SPRING CLOTHING,
WONDERFULLY CHEAP,☜
WONDERFULLY CHEAP,☜
WONDERFULLY CHEAP,☜
WONDERFULLY CHEAP,☜
☞HANDSOME AND CHEAP,
☞HANDSOME AND CHEAP,
☞HANDSOME AND CHEAP,
☞HANDSOME AND CHEAP,
MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS,☜
MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS,☜
MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS,☜
MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS,☜
☞HIGH PRICES ARE ENDED,
☞HIGH PRICES ARE ENDED,
☞HIGH PRICES ARE ENDED,
☞HIGH PRICES ARE ENDED,
NOTE.—Our Stock is Complete for Spring, with☜
☞*many New Styles, and Prices Lower than the*☜
☞*people expected this year. We confidently invite*☜
☞*a visit from all interested in Clothing for Men,*☜
☞*Youths and Boys.*☜
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
AT THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

AN ECONOMICAL INVENTION, in the shape of a Carpet Cleaning Machine, neat, simple, and complete, is one of the latest improvements yet made for economical purposes in the household department. It is now in use by Mr. William McArthur, who is the inventor of the Machine, at Nos. 1418 and 1420 South street, where all who wish should call and see a labor-saving article that washes the carpet in the most thorough manner, not doing the least harm to the finest threads of the most elegant carpet. The carpet goes through a curious manipulation when being turned from a dusty covering into a clean one, and with a new appearance. The fabric passes over certain steam pipes, which effectually dry the dirt, making its removal a matter of ease with the steel beaters which rattle down upon it. By coverings used no dust escapes to blind the eyes, or choke the performer. It is withal one of the most curious and labor-saving Machines yet invented, and its usefulness has been thoroughly tested.

SILVER MINING IN NEVADA.—The Corona Silver Mining Company, the card of which appears in another column, is one of the few mining companies that is being honestly and fairly conducted. The property is located on the celebrated Lander Hill Reese River Mining District, and possesses a perfectly clear title, having been deeded to the Company direct by James F. Reed, a practical miner of eighteen years' experience, who takes his pay for the mine in the stock of the Company, which is conclusive evidence of its great value. The directors, who comprise a number of our most prominent and well-known citizens, have ordered the sale of 2500 shares of stock, set aside as a working capital at $3 per share, after which not a single share of the balance will be sold at less than $10, the par value. The prospectus, which may be had at the office, No. 243 South Sixth street, gives minute details, and is worthy of perusal by those who wish to embark in a sound mining enterprise.

OXYGENIZED AIR is applicable to all diseases which have their origin in an impure condition of the blood. We, however, make a special treatment of Scrofula, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaints. The remedy is prompt in its action, and patients do not have to experiment long to learn results. Its application is simple and easily understood. The practice is, beyond question, entirely successful. Sixty thousand cures are on record.

H. J. HARTWELL, M. D.,
No. 1210 Spruce street.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—We said last week that the natives of the new Seward Territory would want, besides manhood suffrage, manhood clothing, and recommended the founding at an early day of institutions similar to Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the "Continental;" but we are assured by high authority from Washington that the climate is so pleasant that the natives go in their bear-skins all the year round.

For additional marriages and deaths see Third Page.

MARRIED.

CHRISTEAN—WILEY.—In this city, on Saturday morning, the 13th instant, at the Great Western Hotel, No. 1026 Market street, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Private RUDOLPH CHRISTEAN to MARY ANN WILEY, both of Fort Delaware.

DIED.

SANFORD.—Suddenly, at the residence of Matthew Newkirk, HENRY RICHARDS SANFORD, only son of the late Rev. Joseph Sanford, formerly of this city, in the 35th year of his age.

OPENING SPRING SILK.

PLAID SILK AT 75 CENTS.
PLAID SILK AT $1·12.
PLAID SILK AT $1·25.
BLACK SILKS FOR SACQUES, 1 YARD WIDE, AT $2·25.
BLACK SILKS FOR WALKING SUITS, EXCELLENT QUALITY, $2·25.
CLOSING OUT SURPLUS STOCK OF LYONS VELVET VERY LOW, GREAT BARGAINS.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES, $3·00.

M'CURDY & DUNKLE,
1t NO. 140 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

LARGE SALE
OF
VALUABLE COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY,
NEW STEAM ENGINE, ETC.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,

At the Mill recently occupied by the late James Wilde, situated in Upper Darby, near Kelleyville, on the Media Railroad, 6 miles from Philadelphia,

WILL BE SOLD

All the VALUABLE COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY, including a new 60-horse Corliss Steam Engine, Tubular Boilers, with Shafting, Steam Pipes, Belting, Bobbins, Reeds, Heddles, Dye Tubs Fixtures, etc. etc.

The Machinery will be sold in lots.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery on and after the 16th inst., at the Auction Store.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON,
AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.
4 13 16 18 20 23 25 27 29

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 14½

GROCERIES, ETC.

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,
BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
DEALERS IN
FINE TEAS
AND
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in any part of the city, or packed securely for the country. [2 3o stuth3mrp

☞ NATRONA ☜
REFINED SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED LYE.
THE READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.

Price $6 50 per case of 48 boxes.

Each box will make 8 pounds of superior Hard Soap, or 175 pounds of good Soft Soap.

$100 will be paid in every instance it it does not make Prime Hard or Soft Soap, WHEN THE DIRECTIONS ARE FOLLOWED.

Liberal discounts made to large dealers.

Manufactured by
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
FERGUSSON & SMITH,
BROKERS,
4 12 6tp] NO. 43 S. FRONT ST., PHILA.
ASK FOR "NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER."

BURDSALL,
NO. 249 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
BELOW LOCUST,

Is prepared to furnish Families removing to the country for the Summer season, with the choicest articles of FRESH MARKETING, including Prime Beef, Mutton, Jersey Poultry, Spring Chicken, and Lamb in season, etc. Orders promptly sent, free of charge, to all depots.

He refers by permission, to the following-named gentlemen:— 4 11 lmrp*

John Welsh,	W. M. Meredith,
John S. Newbold,	Morris Hacker,
E. T. Eisenbrey,	George W. Blight,
Cope Bros.,	R. Marshall,
Oliver Landreth	Edward G. Clark.

JAMS, JELLIES, AND MARMALADE
From Crosse & Blackwell's.
RASPBERRY, APRICOT,
GOOSEBERRY,
BLACK AND RED CURRANTS,
ORANGE, ETC.
Imported and for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14½ WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

LONDON BROWN STOUT
AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7½rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents,
WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
8 16 1mrp* Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Stree

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S Old Established Tea Warehouse, No. 28 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Oolong.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG Hyson.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Japan.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND Fragrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 3 21 1m

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest corner of CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, to MARY LAKEMEYER, Administratrix. 3 29 tf

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT, containing about twenty acres, within ten miles of the city. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street. 4 13 6t

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTY FOR sale, situated on Chesnut, Walnut, Locust, Spruce, and Pine streets, with LARGE LOTS OF GROUND; improved and unimproved, for sale at low prices. Apply to L. N. BROGNARD, No. 605 SANSOM Street. 4 13 3t*

FOR SALE—A NEW SPIRITS OF TURpentine and Rosin Manufactory, situate on the Delaware front, with a Harrison boiler, pump, large still, buildings, etc. Would make a good Oil Refinery. Inquire at No. 309 WALNUT Street, second floor, back room. 4 12 3t*

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT ROOM HOUSE, with Bath, No. 559 North TWENTY-FIFTH Street, below Green. In good order; immediate possession. Price, $3500. Apply to H. L. HAINES, Conveyancer, No. 530 WALNUT Street. 4 13 4t*

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE medium size House, in excellent order, with all the modern conveniences, possession given May 1. Apply at No. 611 N. SEVENTEENTH St. 4 13 3t*

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4smw½rp Philadelphia.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 44 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, 44 N. SEVENTH, above Filbert, 4 13 3t*

CARPETINGS.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS Etc. Etc.

Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
AGENTS FOR;
WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S
OIL CLOTHS,
AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rp3m

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

REMOVAL
OF
TOWNSEND & CO.
TO
No. 59 North SECOND Street,
BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.
CARPETINGS, ETC.

The attention of our friends and patrons is called to our

REMOVAL

To, No. 59 North SECOND Street, below Arch east side, where it will be our aim to keep in store such GOODS only as we have every confidence will give satisfaction to our customers. [3 30 stuth2mrp

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. R. WHITE,
No. 13 North SECOND Street.
CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
4 5 1m First Carpet Store above Market.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

NEW STATE LOAN
FOR SALE.
NO COMMISSION CHARGED.
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
4 13 12t* NO. 110 SOUTH THIRD ST.

W.H. GROVE. DESKS. OFFICE TABLES. 111 N^TH 4^TH ST.

WEDDING CARDS.
PARTY INVITATIONS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
2 1tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Is Cheapest, Pleasantest, most Desirable as defense against CLOTHES-MOTHS. Druggists everywhere sell it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Facturers, Boston. 1t

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The President and the Senate—Proposed Adjournment on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The President will not call the Senate back if it adjourns on Tuesday, but his friends say if he is officially asked whether he has any further business with the Senate, he will say that he has. If Senators adjourn upon that, he says all the responsibility will be thrown upon them.

The *Intelligencer* says if the Senate chooses to adjourn it presumes the President will not call it back by proclamation. If it asks him if he has any further business to communicate to them, he will probably reply that he has. It is by no means certain that the Senate will get off on Tuesday, but the agreement to adjourn will probably hasten the President in his nominations. The Senate went promptly into executive session this afternoon, to finish the work on hand, and in the expectation of a fresh batch of nominations.

The Boston Post Office.

Among the offices which have remained unfilled the longest is the Boston Post Office. It was decided six months ago that Dr. Palfrey should not be reappointed, but he has been retained at the request of Charles Francis Adams. As it is now imperative, under the Tenure of Office bill, that he should be reappointed or some one else should be appointed in his place, there has been much discussion as to whose name should be presented to the Senate. The President finally decided to nominate General W. L. Burt, who gave such proof, while on the staff of Governor Andrew, of his administrative ability.

Henry J. Raymond Nominated as Minister to Austria.

The President has just sent into the Senate the nomination of Henry J. Raymond, editor the New York *Times*, as Minister to Austria, and Cornelius J. Franklin as Naval Officer of the port of New York.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture decided yesterday to report against the confirmation of Colonel Capron, of Illinois, as Commissioner of Agriculture, but a strong Western influence is being brought to bear in his favor.

Who Threw that Brick?

The Senate, in executive session to-day, is making an investigation into the fact of the publication in the New York *Tribune* yesterday, of the ayes and nays upon Rosecrans' confirmation. The divulgement of the Russian treaty has also been discussed, and an inquiry will probably be ordered in both cases.

More Nominations.

The President will send to the Senate, to-day and Monday, nominations for every vacant office. If a reasonable number are confirmed, the Senate will adjourn on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday next.

The Philadelphia Custom House—New Nominations Sent in for Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor.

The President has just sent in the nominations of Peter Lyle for Collector; ex-Governor David R. Porter for Naval Officer, and Samuel G. King for Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia.

FROM NEW YORK THIS P. M.

Proceedings of the Legislature—The Quarantine Bill—Political Matters, Etc. Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Senate at Albany have under consideration the Quarantine Bill, and Dr. Swinburne, who is lobbying it through the Legislature, says it will pass. It gives the Quarantine Commissioners the power of eminent domain, to seize what lands they please.

Mr. Pierson moved to reconsider the vote fixing 12 o'clock to-day as the hour for taking the final vote on the Governor's veto message of the Central Railroad Fare bill. The motion was carried by a vote of 16 to 14.

Mr. Godard moved that the vote be taken at eight o'clock next Tuesday evening. This motion was carried.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention for the Third District, for the election of four delegates to the Constitutional Convention, was held to-day, at noon, in Brooklyn, at the headquarters of the Democratic General Committee.

The stock market was strong at the 1 o'clock board, with a general improvement in prices. Gold is quiet at 135¾.

Explosion of Fire-Damp.

POTTSVILLE, April 13.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred at 10 o'clock last night, in the Bancroft slope, at the Ashland colliery. Twelve miners were killed, amongst them James Mather, a well-known cricket player.

HOW DR. LIVINGSTONE WAS KILLED.

Official information of the death of Dr Livingstone has been received at the British Foreign Office. He was slain during a sudden and unprovoked encounter with the very Zulus of whom, in the last despatch received from him (dated Ngomana, May 18), he said that they had laid waste the country round about him. With an escort reduced to twenty by desertions, death, and dismissals, he had traversed the *terra incognita* between the confluence of the Leonde and Rovuma rivers at Ngomana and the eastern and northeastern shore of Lake Nyassa, had crossed the lake at some point not yet ascertained, had reached a station named Kampunda, on its western or northwestern shore, and was pushing westward or northwestward into dangerous ground, when between Marenga and Makilsoora a band of implacable savages stopped the way, a mixed herd of Zulus or Mafite and Nyassa folk. The Nyassa folk were armed with bow and arrow, the Zulus with the traditional shield, broad-bladed spears, and axes. With Livingstone there were nine or ten musketeers; his Johanna men were resting with their loads far in the rear. The Mafite instantly came on to fight. There was no parley, no avoidance of the combat. They came on with a rush, with war cries, rattling their shields with their spears. As Livingstone and his party raised their pieces the onset was for a moment checked. Livingstone fired, and two Zulus were shot dead. His boys fired, but their fire was harmless. He was in the act of reloading, when three Mafites leaped upon him through the smoke. There was no resistance, there could be none; one axe cut from behind put him out of life. He fell, and his terror-stricken escort fled. One of the fugitives escaped, and he tells the tale—Ali Moosa, chief of his escort of porters:—

"One blow killed Dr. Livingstone outright. He had no other wound but this terrible gash. From the description, it must have gone through the neck and spine up to the throat in front. It had nearly decapitated him. Death came mercifully in its suddenness. The Mafite had respected him when dead, for he was stripped only of his outer clothing. A grave was dug with sticks, and the body buried.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler to-day, Mary Wilson was charged with the larceny of clothing from Elizabeth Helmstead, No. 728 South street. Part of the goods were recovered. She was held in $1000 bail to answer.

John Schuler was charged with being drunk, and using abusive language to parties who would not give him drink. He was committed for thirty days.

James Neeley was charged with swindling. The particulars of the case will be found elsewhere. He was held in $1000 bail for his appearance at Court.

Barney O'Neil and his wife were arraigned upon the charge of setting fire to their place of residence, in Passyunk road. The case has been reported before. Barney was discharged, and his wife committed to answer at Court.

Elizabeth Wells and Mary Wright were charged with the larceny of several small articles from stores. There were held in $600 bail each to answer.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 13

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5300 U S 7-30s.Je.........105⅝
$2500 City 6s, New.........100½
$300 do..New......100½
$800 do..New......100½
abt$969 Lehigh 6s '70... 95
85 sh Penna R........... 55¾
56 do............. 55¾
100 do............. 55¾
100 do.........b30.. 56
100 sh Ocean Oil.......... 2¾

100 sh Read R........b5.. 50
100 do.........2d.. 49⅞
500 do.........b30.. 50
100 do.........2d.. 49⅞
100 do.............49·44
100 do.........b30.. 50⅛
200 sh Phila & E...b30.. 28½
200 do............. 28½
200 sh Union Cl....b30.. 2¾
100 sh Leh V R.......... 58

SECOND BOARD.

$300 City 6s, New........100½
$500 5-20s '65.......... 108½
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s........ 99
$1000 Pa 5s '68.......... 96½
$300 do............. 96
100 sh Phil & Erie..s5.. 28¾

100 sh Reading............ 50⅝
200 do.........b30.. 50½
100 do.........s30.. 50½
100 do.........b30.. 50⅝
100 sh Cata Pf.......... 29½

AFTER SECOND BOARD.

100 sh Cata Pf.......b30. 29½
29 sh Cam & Am.......131

400 sh Phila & Erie..s5 28¼

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

April.

Monday, 8.—Puddlers' strike, which accounts for the absence of puddles in the streets, and the presence of puddlers on the sidewalks.

Tuesday, 9.—Mr. Seward enters into the Real Estate business, and makes an extensive purchase in the region of the Arctic Circle. This is reckoned "a big thing on ice."

Wednesday, 10.—A flutter among the Public Schools on the report that the policemen are trying to make room in them for the culled pussens.

Thursday, 11.—The Senate school breaks up. The Senators presented with the gavel, inkstands, penknives, pitchers, and other "swag."

Friday, 12.—The Great Eastern closes its gangway to any more gangs who insist on visiting it. The Captain says the ladies(?) try to steal the "bonnet" of the jib.

Saturday, 13.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor expects to visit Russian America next week, with a Bear—possibility of returning home again.

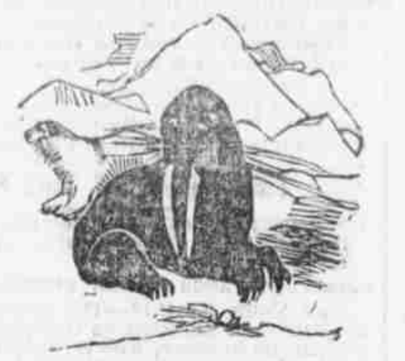
OUR NEW TERRITORY.

THE RUSH TO THE POLES.

Andy to Swing in the Arctic Circle!

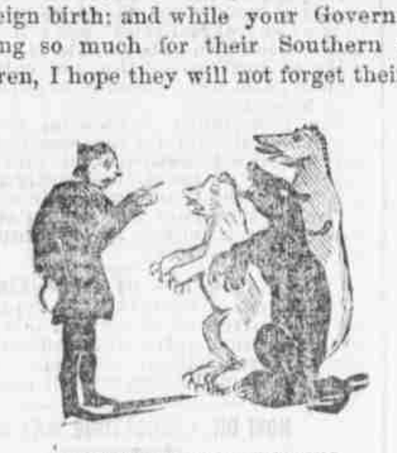
FULL PARTICULARS BY THE DOG SLEDGES.

MR. SERIES EDITOR:—As the fast mail dog train is about leaving, I must enclose, for the benefit of your readers, some little account of the new territory that will soon seek to send



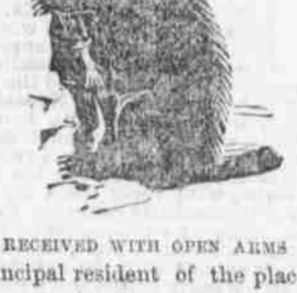
ITS REPRESENTATIVES

to Congress. This is the abode of the Walrus, the Polar Bear, the Sable, and other citizens of foreign birth: and while your Government is doing so much for their Southern sable brethren, I hope they will not forget their



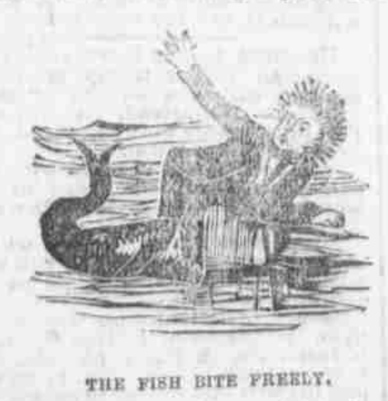
NORTHERN SABLE CITIZENS,

who are in as great need of reconstruction as any race can be. The fraternising qualities of many of the natives here are beyond all praise. The first day I landed I was



RECEIVED WITH OPEN ARMS

by the principal resident of the place, and he pressed me very hard to stay, although I was desirous of pushing on farther. I see that a great number of people are going to make an excursion this summer to the East: if I could only persuade them to make it to the Northwest, I could promise them any amount of pleasure. For a summer residence this place has no superiors: ice is abundant, and the landscape always presents a clean, white appearance, as if whitewashed, as far as the eye can reach. The fishing is good, and



THE FISH BITE FREELY.

The weather is what might be called "bracing," and the towns and burgs are all ice-bergs, and the magistrate is quite an ice-berger.

The Russian settlement here is a very enterprising place. In the middle of the town you can turn and see a snow hut in almost any direction. But the "wooded tract" Mr. Seward speaks of is rather poor this year. No one need sing, "Woodman, Spare That Tree!" as the trees are quite spare enough already. Stopping at the "Continental" of the place, I made arrangements with the landlord to furnish me with something to eat. The agreement was closed by him setting the official *Seal* on it, but it was such a rare dish that I had to hold off for a better appetite. The walruses supply the place of cows. They pasture them on cakes of ice, and of course they furnish the natives with all the ice-cream they use. You are not troubled with mosquitoes nor worms on the trees, and early frosts never threaten to injure the peach crop, as we are told they always do in your part of the country, and the North Pole is always at hand to affix the telegraph wires to or to grow beans upon. The "skating rinks" are on the most extended scale, and but for the *coolness* that exists between everybody here, I have no doubt they would be well patronized. The principal occupation of the natives is trying to get something to eat, and of strangers to keep from being eaten. I visited all of the important points along the coast, and found them quite slippery and covered with ice, and I do not think an enemy could easily get a foothold on this land, on that account.

Your political meetings are more than rivalled by the "big fish" out here, and some of the tallest "spouting" I have ever seen I have seen here.

I think any enterprising person could strike oil out here without much difficulty, as it abounds everywhere, and with a few derricks erected over some of the whales a Sperm City could be built up that would rival any Oil City of your own State.

I think our Government has done well in buying this place, for I never saw a place that was so much in need of buying; and as a country to emigrate from, it is not equalled by any. If Andy and Billy ever want to "swing the circle" again, they can use the Arctic Circle for that purpose, without asking anybody's leave. Yours, P. BEAR.

THE HOUSE FAMINE.

In view of the "impending crisis" of no houses to live in in the city, we think something might be devised to relieve this want. Around Richmond people are going to pitch tents for the summer, and the subject of doing the same thing has been *canvassed* in some of the eastern cities, but we think our Real Estate Agents might issue in their next month's "bulletins" something like this, and make a good thing of it:—

☞ TO LET—A FIRST CLASS FURNITURE Car, located in Ridge avenue, above Broad. Owner to use the same during the day. Terms, $20 a month. Possession given immediately.

☞ TO LET—ONE SETTEE IN FAIRMOUNT Park, when not wanted by visitors. This is a delightful location, just in view of the Wire Bridge and the West Philadelphia Stand Pipe. Price $250 for the season.

☞ TO LET OR LEASE, TO A RESPONSIBLE party, the upper door-step of a handsome brownstone house on West Logan Square. Address Box 1, P. O.

☞ TO LET, TO A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, without children, part of a bath-room. Owner will board with the tenant in part payment of rent.

☞ FOR SALE OR TO LET ON GROUND rent.—One large new curb-stone, in Spring Garden street, near Broad. Terms easy. Part of the money may remain.

☞ TO LET.—FURNISHED, AS THE owner is going to Europe, a strictly private bedstead, with all of the modern conveniences. Rent, $450. Agents need not apply.

☞ TO LET—TO A QUIET YOUNG MAN, of good moral character, a seat in Car 2896 of the Union Passenger Railway. To be used from 11 P. M. to 4 A. M. $50 per month.

☞ TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, A HANDSOME and commodious rocking chair, to a family without children. Will be painted throughout and put in perfect order. Price, $100 per month.

And so forth. By availing themselves of some such style of accommodation, homeless and shelterless people who will insist in living in the cities can be provided for, and many other "eligible sites" could be got together, and make the fortune of the Real Estate agent who should strike out in this new field; or a Stock Company might be formed, to be called the "City Home and Bed-stead Improvement Company," capital $1,000,000, shares 10 cents each—putting it within the reach all. Judging from the success many Oil Companies had in selling stock on a far less tangible thing than this, we see no reason why the same capitalists could not be induced to go into this enterprise, particularly as it has so many "ground floor" positions.

Important Telegram.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—To Major-General Halleck, San Francisco.—Dear General:—What do you think will be a fair price for the coast on the Schuylkill lying between the Fairmount Basin and the Park, and west of the fortieth parallel lines of the Union Passenger Railway?

(Signed) MORTON.

[ANSWER.]

FORT MITCHELL, SAN FRANCISCO BAY, CALIFORNIA.—Dear Morton:—Anywhere between five and ten millions in gold.

Yours, in haste,
HALLECK,
Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

☞ WANTED TO PURCHASE—REAL ESTATE situated anywhere. Parties having land on which the taxes cannot be collected, or Monarchs hard up, can find a purchaser for their territory by applying to W. H. S., Washington, D. C., opposite the Jackson Monument.

☞ THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE GIVEN for old territories or cast-off possessions. Address W. H. S., Box 1, Washington P. O. N. B. Photographs exchanged.

☞ THE HIGHEST MARKET VALUE FOR Arabian Deserts or Icy Wastes, or city property will be given in exchange. Address, with strict confidence, WILLIAM, Washington, D.C. Please state where the property can be seen.

☞ GOLD FOR SALE!—A LARGE QUANTITY of gold for sale, or will be exchanged for good fishing grounds. Address W. H. S., at this Office.

Cane vs. Cayenne.

A Massachusetts paper, speaking of the abolition of flogging in the schools, mentions a method of punishment adopted by some teachers of "filling the pupils' mouth with cayenne pepper." The editor asks, "Are we civilized?" We think the more appropriate question, in view of the peculiar punishment, would be, "Are we seasoned?"

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

NEW ATTRACTIONS FOR THE LADIES.

MAD'LLE. KEOGH, No. 904 WALNUT St.,

Begs leave respectfully to apprise her patrons and friends, that in consequence of her

Constantly Increasing Business,

She has again been compelled to purchase additional adjoining properties with the view of rendering her

ELEGANT MILLINERY EMPORIUM

STILL MORE ATTRACTIVE AND COMMODIOUS.

To this end, and AT GREAT COST,

She has entirely REBUILT, REMODELLED, AND REFITTED HER FASHIONABLE AND SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 904 WALNUT STREET,

In every part. A SUPERB AND ATTRACTIVE SHOW-ROOM OF MAMMOTH DIMENSIONS,

And altogether UNEQUALLED BY ANY IN THE CITY. Has been fitted up in a style REGARDLESS OF COST,

To ensure THE COMFORT OF CUSTOMERS,

And enable her to display advantageously THE RECHERCHE STYLES OF GOODS

Which she begs to state, will this season SURPASS ALL FORMER EFFORTS,

She having added such PECULIAR FACILITIES

To those already possessed, as to enable her to personally select only SUCH CHARMING STYLES OF BONNETS, HATS, ETC.,

As she feels satisfied will insure the gratification of all who have so generously heretofore confided to her

ACKNOWLEDGED JUDGMENT AND GENERALLY ACCEPTED GOOD TASTE.

THE SPRING STYLES ARE RICH, RARE, AND RECHERCHE,

Comprising all the choicest and most acceptable features of

THE BEST PARISIAN AND ENGLISH MODES.

ANOTHER NEW AND USEFUL FEATURE of the establishment will be the addition of a

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

Especially set apart for the sale of

SILKS, COLLARS, JET JEWELRY,
GLOVES, VEILS, SCARFS,
HANDK'FS, CREPES, ETC. ETC. ETC.

This Department will be under the especial superintendence and direction of

MR. H. MYERS,

(Late of the New Mourning Store, No. 920 Chesnut street), whose long experience in this branch of business, enables him to guarantee to all who visit

MLLE. KEOGH'S EMPORIUM,

Mourning Goods of the richest quality, at MORE MODERATE RATES than they can be had elsewhere in the city.

THE MOURNING DEPOT,

heretofore a feature of great and gratifying success with Mlle. Keogh, will also this season be GREATLY ENLARGED AND UNSURPASSED by any similar establishment in the Union.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES will be received and offered on the arrival of EVERY STEAMER,

MLLE. KEOGH,
4 11 thstu 3m No. 904 WALNUT Street.

107 EIGHTH STREET 107

RIBBON STORE,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.

JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles.

RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades.

French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.

Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.

The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.

Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles: in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.

JULIUS SICHEL,
NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

AMBER, PEARL.

CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT

RAPSON'S
4 9 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of

FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES

STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.
PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.

All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.

Please give us a call.

Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
No. 726 CHESNUT street.

3 29 1m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18§

M. E. MASON & CO., AT THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 1316 CHESNUT Street,
Will open, April 10 and 11, latest styles of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, HATS, AND DRESS CAPS.
Would call special attention to their ENGLISH HATS. 4 9 13t

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING STYLES BONNETS

OPENING THIS DAY.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

3 25 2m

HOOP SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE.

EMPRESS

INVISIBLE TRAIL SKIRT.

THE NEW SHAPE FOR SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS.

The *handsomest* and *most comfortable* style yet introduced. (*See all the fashion magazines.*)

At Retail by all first-class stores where Skirts are sold

At Wholesale by all the leading *Notion* and *Dry Goods* Houses in this city. Also by sole owners of patent and exclusive manufacturers

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

No. 97 CHAMBERS St.

3 2 stuth2m NEW YORK.

CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

We have now the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR BOYS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A large assortment of

Fancy Coatings and Cassimeres

FOR GENTLEMEN TO ORDER FROM

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
3 30 smwlmrp ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET, (Lately occupied by E. M. Needles), where they are now opening an elegant assortment of goods for BOYS, GIRLS, INFANTS, and MISSES, in the latest Paris and London styles. The public is invited to call and examine 3 26 2w

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

The subscribers are now prepared to receive and execute promptly, orders from the TOWN OR COUNTRY for any of the following description of

WINDOW SHADES

VIZ.:

GOLD BORDER,
GOTHIC,
ARABESQUE,
LANDSCAPE,
OPAQUE,
TRANSPARENT,
WHITE LINEN,
PLAIN WASHED,
ALL COLORS

STORE SHADES

Made and put up to order at short notice, with Gold or Colored Letters of every variety, hung with HARTSHORNE'S SELF-ACTING SPRING ROLLER.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
4 5 10trp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

"THE NOVELTY."

THIS SPLENDID CLOTHES-WRINGER

HAS FOUR COG-WHEELS, two on each end, and is in reality the ONLY RELIABLE ONE ever made.

Don't buy before seeing this. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. MACFERRAN,
SOLE AGENT,
4 3 1mrp] NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned, disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
810§ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
4 3 1m] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

ALEX. BENSON & CO.
JOHN E. FOX & CO.
CHARLES EMORY & CO.
FREDERICK STEEB.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
GLENDENNING & DAVIS.
KURTZ & HOWARD.
BIOREN & CO.
EDWARD ROBINS & CO.
GEORGE J. BOYD.
BARKER, BROS. & CO.
KNIGHT & GRAFF.
ISAAC C. JONES, JR.
BULL & NORTH.
4 3 1m] S. HARVEY THOMAS.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
4 2 1m4p] NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN

For Sale, Without Commission,

BY

J. E. RIDGWAY

BANKER,
21m NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW 6 PER CENT. STATE LOAN,

FREE FROM ALL TAXATION,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, by

COCHRAN & GOWEN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
4 3 1m] NO. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW $23,000,000 LOAN OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

For sale in amounts to suit purchasers.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
4 3 1m] NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN FOR SALE.

NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

STERLING, LANE & CO.,
4 5 12t NO. 110 SOUTH THIRD ST.

WANTS.

$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted—Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address $25.

H. HALL & CO.,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
4 6 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

1028 CHESNUT.

I. J. TAYLOR, JEWELLER.

The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising

FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,

And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.

WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

1028. [3 26 tuths3m5p

KITCHEN & CO., JEWELERS.

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES,

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line.

N. RULON

Having engaged with Kitchen & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. [3 21 thsm

MEAD & CO.,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND FLOOR.

Have just finished several NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, and are now offering them at lowest prices.

TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, PLAIN.....$24 TO $30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$25
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$27
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED.....$30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH.....$33
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH.....$35

MEAD & CO.

ARE NOW AT

NO. 910 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR WARE.

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
4 4 2mrp] NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

And Wholesale Dealers in AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S, HOWARD & CO.'S, And TREMONT

AMERICAN WATCHES

4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS. [3 19 3mrp

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

4 8 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

PUT UP AT

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.

IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 9 2m

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT,

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

Oysters and Meals at all hours. 4 5 1m

THE DIMPLED CHIN.

I kissed the baby on the chin,
(Just when the nurse-maid turned away),
Kissed the dimple soft and sweet—
Like hers who should have been *my* May.
I did not kiss its bright black eyes,
They had its father's foreign stare;
I did not touch the ruddy cheek,
Nor stroke the dark and curling hair.

The mother's face I scarcely see,
For I turn away my head in pain
From those soft eyes and sunny looks,
Sending my sad thoughts back again
To hours when I believed her true,
Promising love for evermore;
And starlight saw me set the seal
On a dimpled chin by the cottage door.

Sometimes her carriage thunders by:
From its careless splash I shrink aside,
And set my teeth together hard,
Seeing the rich man at her side.
I see it now—these toil-worn hands
Were never fit to clasp her own;
Heaven knows I loved her well enough
To give her, if I could, a throne.

I thought I did the boy no wrong;
But, oh! the bitter pang it gave
When fierce his hand, in anger raised,
Struck at me as I were a slave.
May's child! I would have loved it so.
For her, and days that might have been,
For Auld Lang Syne, for memory's sake,
And for the dimple in its chin.

I take to-night my bitter heart
Away beyond the troubled sea,
Its tossing waves may bring, perchance,
Through its unrest, new peace to me,
Baby, good-by! I bear no grudge:
Though worldly wealth I go to win,
No gold can buy the kiss away
I stole from off that dimpled chin.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1867.

The following are the items contained in the "Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government, and other general and specific appropriations," as finally agreed upon by both Houses of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 10th inst:—

Governor's salary		$5,400
Temporary clerk		1,500
Secretary of the Commonwealth		4,100
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth		2,167
Auditor-General		2,300
Surveyor-General		1,600
Attorney-General		3,500
Adjutant-General		3,000
State Treasurer		1,700
Superintendent of Common Schools		1,800
State Librarian		1,000
Superintendent Public Printing		800
Messengers to Governor		900
Postage for Governor		700
State Department, Chief Clerk		1,800
7 clerks, $1400 each		9,800
Messenger		900
Postage and other expenses		2,830
Auditing Department, Chief Clerk		1,800
Banking Clerk		1,500
5 clerks, $1400 each		7,000
3 clerks, $1300 each		3,900
Messenger		900
2 watchmen, $900 each		1,800
Postage, stationery, &c		1,600
Land Department, Chief Clerk		1,800
Thirteen clerks, $1400 each		18,200
Messenger		900
Postage, stationery, &c		1,200
Attorney-General's Department—Clerk		1,500
Postage, &c		700
Treasury Department—Chief clerk		1,900
Three clerks, $1400 each		4,200
One clerk		1,300
Messenger		930
Two Watchmen		1,600
Postage, stationery, &c		1,050
Three Commissioners Sinking Fund		900
Clerk		400
Assistant Adjutant-General		1,710
Chief Clerk		1,300
Two Clerks, $1200 each		2,400
Messenger		900
Postage, stationery, &c		1,700
For disbursements		25,000
Transportation Department		5,000
Pensions and Gratuities		7,000
School Department—Deputy Superintendent		1,800
3 clerks, each $1400		4,200
Repairs and furnishing		2,000
Messenger		900
Publishing and other expenses		4,375
Traveling expenses		500
Soldiers' orphans, including Superintendent	$1800	
Clerk	1200	
Inspector	1500	
Assistant Inspector	1000	
Expenses, Postage, &c	1900	
		$350,000
Common schools		355,000
State Library, for books		2,800
Expenses		600
Supreme Court, each Justice $5500		27,000
Philadelphia Judges, each $5000		35,000
Allegheny Judges, each $5000		25,000
Twelfth Judicial District—Judge		4,300
33 President Judges, each $4000		130,000
Associate Judges		50,000
Interest on funded debt		1,806,134
Public printing		35,000
Legislature, pay, expenses, &c		265,000
The Newton Champion Commission		175
Packing laws and documents		1,300
Harrisburg, for water		600
Harrisburg, for fire companies		700
Superintendent Public Buildings		6,000
State capitol clocks, winding and oiling		175
Legislative Record, $15 per page, about		30,000
Extra services Legislative officers		2,000
Resident Clerk, extra		1,000
Page boys		3,000
Express charges, labor, &c		1,500
Incidental wages		5,000
Soldiers' Home, Philadelphia		5,000
Soldiers' Home, Philadelphia		15,000
William Cooper, extra services		250
Charles Luker, extra services		250
Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb		35,000
Pennsylvania Institution for Blind		33,000
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, salaries		15,000
New buildings, &c		50,000
Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum		26,030
Pennsylvania Training School, Media		30,000
Eastern Penitentiary, salaries		17,800
Books and stationery		650
Western Penitentiary, salaries		20,800
Library		500
House of Refuge, Philadelphia		25,000
House of Refuge, Pittsburg		27,000
Northern Home, Philadelphia		5,000
School of Design, Philadelphia		3,000
School of Design, Pittsburg		1,500
School of Design, Wilkesbarre		1,500
Board of Military Claims		50,000
Clerk		1,400
Messenger		800
State Agency at Washington		12,000
St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Pittsburg		8,000
Repairs to Attorney-General's Rooms		1,000
Re-arranging Executive Chamber		1,000
Re-flooring Surveyor-General's Office		500
St. Paul's M. E. Church, Philadelphia, for tents		1,250
Committee Expenses, mileage, &c., about		1,500
Meridian line on Capital Grounds		150
Repairs on Powder Magazine, Philadelphia		400
Antietam National Cemetery		3,000
Portrait of Governor Geary		500
Marine Hospital, Erie		10,000
Legislative Record Reporters, each $800		1,600
Extension of Governor's Mansion		15,000
Completion of Capitol Extension		15,000
Balance on Cornplanter's Monument		45
Polytechnic College, Philadelphia		5,000
Survey of Northern Boundary at certain point		200
Superintendent State Arsenal		1,000
Military Historian		3,000
General Index to Private Laws of Pennsylvania		1,300
John C. Sturdevant, extra services		100
Gettysburg Memorial Association		3,000
New Roof for Capitol Buildings		3,000
General Repairs		4,000
Prayers for the House		300
Prayers for the Senate		300

CRYSTALLIZED CARDS DANGEROUS.—The cards recently introduced by the New York engravers, known as "crystallized," or "snow-flaked," are dangerous for ordinary purposes, it seems. The London *Paper Trade Review* cautions the public against the paper used in their manufacture, and says:—"It appears that the pearly appearance is communicated to the paper by the use of sugar of lead; and, on analysis, it has been found that a card measuring five and a half by three inches, contains no less than seven grains of that poisonous substance." But, if even the mother o' pearly look that the cards have, is admitted to be pretty (which it is not), the peculiar brilliancy on the surface is but very temporary, for the lustre almost entirely disappears if the card be carried in the pocket a few days, and is subject to the least friction. More than this, the cards so prepared carry with them a very disagreeable odor, so that, with their unpleasantness to the olfactory nerves, and their very flashy appearance, they are certainly not in good taste; and, now that they are known to be poisonous, they will assuredly not become popular. We hope not, at all events, for they are offensive to any person of taste and refinement.

—Mr. James Greenwood, the "Amateur " who seems determined to make hay he sun shines, has lately published a of "Legends of Savage Life," with tions by Ernest Griset, who is some- dvertised as "the English Doré."

ORIGIN OF CHIGNONS.—It is remarkable that the African ladies first introduced a very inferior kind of chignon, natural, and formed of their own hair. It is minutely described in the last entertaining volume of M. du Chaillu. This enterprising traveller found the Ishogo belles cultivating a remarkable sort of chignon. The hair is trained into tower-shaped masses, eight to ten inches high, and, as the illustrations show, in three distinct styles, projecting obliquely, horizontally, and vertically from the crown. The structure requires years of careful training ere it reaches the perfection attained by Ishogo leaders of fashion. A really good chignon is not attained till the age of twenty or twenty-five. "It is the chief object of ambition with young Ishogo women to possess a good, well greased tower of hair." In Europe (and in this country, sad to say), it is the ambition of every fashionable young lady to wear at the back of her head an artificial chignon, composed of hair cut from the heads of others, either living or dead. In Ishogo, "once fixed, these chignons remain for a couple of months without requiring to be rearranged, and the mass of insect-life that accumulates on them during that period is truly astonishing."

SILK.—Heliogabalus was the first Roman who wore a garment all silk, which must have been about the year 220 A. D. The Emperor Aurelianus, who died in 275, denied his empress a robe of silk because it was too dear. In the year 555, some monks, who had been in India, brought some eggs of the silk worm to Constantinople, where, in time, they produced raw silk, which was manufactured at Athens, Thebes, Corinth, etc. Charlemagne sent Offa, King of Mercia, a present of a belt, and two silken vests, in the year 780, which is the earliest account we have of silk being in England.

—Advices from Arizona territory report great damage by the floods. Arizona City has been inundated, and several houses washed away. The Apache Indians had attacked the men in charge of the Mowrey mine, killed one and wounded several. Oscar Buckalew, nephew of United States Senator Buckalew, was dangerously wounded. Five Indians were killed and a number wounded. The savages were well armed with guns and rifles.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S PATENT

ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF.

ALWAYS DRY!

MOBILE TEST.

FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.

"WHITFIELD & BILLING."

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.

No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth2m
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, of June Term, 1866, No. 84. In Divorce. AMALIA VOELKER vs. PHILIPP VOELKER.

To Philipp Voelker, the above-named respondent—Sir:—The depositions of witnesses for libellant in the above case will be taken before E. K. NICHOLS, Esq., the Examiner, appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, at the office of the subscriber, No. 512 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FRED. DITTMANN,
4 4 15t* Attorney for Libellant.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., April 2, 1867.

Sealed Proposals invited and will be received at this office until MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., April 15, 1867, for the delivery in the city of Baltimore of one hundred (100) Cavalry Horses.

The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The Horses must be delivered within twenty (20) days from date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.
4 4 9t Depot Quartermaster.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 15 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1867, Trains will leave as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, from Depot Thirty-first and Market streets, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·25, and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 1 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

April 15, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, embracing a general assortment of goods.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

April 18, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a large and desirable assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of the trade is called. [4 13 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

April 15, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [4 9 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

April 16, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [4 10 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

April 18, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [4 12 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

April 19, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces rich royal damask, Venetian, superfine and fine ingrain, Dutch hemp, list, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [4 13 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.
April 16, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange.—
EXECUTOR'S SALE.

2 $1000 6 per cent. Union Canal Coupon Bonds.
$270 Scrip North Pennsylvania Railroad.
5 shares Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.
1 share Schuylkill Navigation Co. (common).
3 shares Southwark Railroad.
645 shares Oil City Petroleum and Refining Co.

FOR OTHER ACCOUNTS.

100 shares Freedom Iron and Steel Co.
20 shares Manhattan Gas Governor Co.
10 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad.
$72 scrip do do do
100 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.
34 shares Planters' Bank of Tennessee.
100 shares Planters' Bank of Mississippi.
400 shares Broad Top Improvement Co.
500 shares Black Heath Coal Co.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
100 shares Anti-Incrustation Co.
100 shares Central Transportation Co.
5 $1000 First Mortgage Bonds North Penna. Railroad.
25 shares Cape Island Gas Co.
5 shares Swede Iron Co.

PEW

No. 143 Church of the Holy Trinity.

Estate of July Ann and William Schively, deceased:—

COUNTRY SEAT and FARM and STONE QUARRY, 21 acres, Twenty-third Ward.

Executor's Peremptory Sale. Estate of Hugh O'Donnell will include:—

SECOND and SHIPPEN STREETS—S. W. corner, Store and Dwelling.
SECOND Street—No. 837, Store and Dwelling.
SECOND Street—No. 724, Store and Dwelling.
SECOND Street—No. 1007, Frame Dwelling.
FRONT Street—No. 804, Brick Dwelling.
NINTH and CATHARINE—N. E. corner, Brick Dwelling.
THIRD Street—No. 1020, Brick Dwelling.
NEW Street—No. 240, Tavern and Dwelling.
SWANSON Street—No. 860, Brick Dwelling.
BECK Street—No. 31, Frame Dwelling.
GAUL Street—No. 2025, Brick Dwelling.
SIXTH Street—No. 907, Brick Dwelling.
SIXTH Street—No. 912, five Brick Dwellings.
SIXTH Street—No. 915, two Brick Dwellings.
QUEEN Street—No. 123, Frame Dwelling.
QUEEN Street—No. 233, Brick Dwelling.
REDWOOD Street—No. 532, Brick Dwelling.
SECOND Street—No. 1065, Store and Dwelling.
SECOND Street—Two Building Lots.
FRONT Street—Building Lot, two fronts.
LOMBARD Street—Frame Dwelling.
WASHINGTON Street—Building Lot.
ELFRETH'S Alley—No. 135, Brick Dwelling.
RICHMOND and PALMER Streets—N. W. corner, Tavern and Dwelling.
Seven GROUND RENTS—$202, $250, $16, $12, $18, $10, $59·62 a year.

Full particulars of the above in hand-bills, which may be had at the Auction Rooms. 4 12 3t

Sale No. 1250 N. Broad street.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE.
Rich Axminster, Wilton, and Brussels Carpets, Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,

April 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1250 N. Broad street, by catalogue, elegant rosewood Chamber Suit, handsome walnut Parlor and Chamber Furniture, do. do. Buffet Sideboards, large and elegant Hall Table and Hat Stand, very elegant Axminster, Wilton, and Brussels Carpets, Oil Cloths, etc. [4 13 3t

REAL ESTATE.
THOMAS & SONS' SALE.

VERY VALUABLE THREE-STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, No. 350 N. DELAWARE Avenue, extending through to WATER Street; an extensive WHARF, River Delaware, 75 feet front.

On TUESDAY, April 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very valuable three-story brick building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Delaware avenue, south of Callowhill street, No. 350; the lot containing in front on Delaware avenue 75 feet, and extending in depth 155 feet to Water street; two fronts. It is well and substantially built and in good repair; has gas, water, fire-proof, iron shutters, etc. Also, a large and valuable wharf, commencing 50 feet south of Callowhill street, containing in front on Delaware avenue 75 feet, and extending in depth 280 feet. The pier is 48 feet wide fronting on the avenue, and on the dock on the south side, 27 feet 1 inch adjoining Mitchell's dock, which is 26½ feet wide, the two forming a dock 53¼ feet wide, sufficient to accommodate the largest steamships. The pier is 280 feet long of different widths, as shown on the plan, which may seen at the Auction Rooms. The dock on the north side of the pier is 17½ feet wide, adjoining the corporation dock, 26½ feet wide, making together 44 feet width dock. The water in the dock south side of the pier is 18 feet deep and on the north side 15 feet deep, both at low water. The whole will be sold together as one property.

Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 20 s w 7t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.
THOMAS & SONS' SALE.

Very elegant Four-story Brown Stone Residence, No. 1248 N. BROAD Street, above Girard avenue, 25 feet front, 160 feet deep to Carlisle street.

On Tuesday, April 23,

At 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that very elegant three-story brown stone messuage (French roof), with three-story press brick back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Broad street, south of Thompson street, No. 1248; containing in front on Broad street 25 feet, and extending in depth 160 feet to Carlisle street. It is finished with all the modern conveniences.

Clear of all incumbrance.
Terms—$15,000 may remain on mortgage.
Immediate possession. May be examined on application to the Auctioneer.
Full particulars at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 11 13 15 & 20 4t] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street,
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street.

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [2 7 3mrp

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

Sale at No. 1400 North Ninth Street.
TWO STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
Built by FABER, of Pittsburg.
On Wednesday Morning,

April 17th, at 11 o'clock, at the shop of Saurman & Tobin, No. 1400 N. Ninth street, two steam engines and boilers, built by Faber, of Pittsburg; six (6) inch cylinder, twenty-four (24) inch stroke, with hot and cold water pumps attached. One engine and boiler is new. They are rated at 12-horse power each. [4 11 5t

May be examined any time previous to sale.

REAL ESTATE SALE, APRIL 19.
Will include—

GERMANTOWN—East Logan street, or Fisher's lane, Germantown, two very desirable Building Lots, 60 by 125 and 61 by 125.

HAMILTON STREET—No. 2513, neat two-story Stone Residence, 15 feet by 60 feet 4 inches.

CHRISTIAN STREET—Nos. 2208 and 2214, two three-story Brick Dwellings, each 16 by 76 feet.

GREEN STREET—No. 1825, handsome four-story modern Residence, with all the modern conveniences, 21 feet front by 120 feet deep.

REAL ESTATE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, EAST LOGAN STREET, GERMANTOWN.—On FRIDAY, April 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the southeastwardly side of East Logan street, or Fisher's lane, about 205 feet northeastwardly from Germantown avenue, in the Twenty-second Ward, containing in front 60 feet, and extending in depth of that width at right angles with said East Logan street 125 35-100 feet.

Subject, as to a portion thereof, to a yearly ground rent of $51.

II.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the southeastwardly side of East Logan street or Fisher's lane, about 144 feet 5 inches northeastwardly from Germantown avenue, containing in front 61 27-100 feet, and extending in depth 125 35-100 feet, narrowing gradually to the width of about 40 feet on the southerly end.

These lots are situated in a rapidly improving neighborhood, are curbed and paved in front, have gas and water pipes laid, and have a fine growth of trees and shrubbery.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 10 13 18 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE.—TWO NEAT THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 2208 and 2214 CHRISTIAN STREET.—On FRIDAY, April 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.—

I.

All that certain three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Christian street, west of Twenty-second street, No. 2208; being in front on Christian street 16 feet, and extending in depth 76 feet to a 3 feet 7 inch wide alley.

Has gas, bath, range, hot and cold water, etc.
$1500 may remain on mortgage.

II.

All that certain three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Christian street, west of Twenty-second street, No. 2214; being in front on Christian street 16 feet, and extending in depth 76 feet to a 3 feet 7 inch wide alley.

Has gas, bath, range, hot and cold water, etc.
$1500 may remain on mortgage.

SAMUEL FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 10 13 18 No 127 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE.—HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE No. 1825 GREEN Street.—On FRIDAY, April 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, all that certain four-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate No. 1825 Green street, being in front on Green street 21 feet, and extending in depth 120 feet to an alley leading into Nineteenth street.

N. B.—This house is built in the very best manner, and is in perfect order and repair, having been newly painted and papered. It is replete with all the modern conveniences, has wide hall, saloon parlor, dining room, and two kitchens on first floor, two chambers, sitting room, office, and bath room on second floor, three chambers and store room on third floor, and two chambers on fourth floor; large closets in every room; furnace in front building; Latrobe stove in back, two ranges; cellars very dry, with cemented floor.

Title perfect. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $300.

May be examined at any time previous to sale upon application at the office of the Auctioneers.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 10 13 18 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE.—DWELLING HOUSE, 2513 HAMILTON Street, on FRIDAY, April 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, all that certain two-story stone messuage or tenement with two-story brick back buildings, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Hamilton street, between Twenty-fifth and Callowhill streets; beginning at a point 9 feet west from a corner of lots now or late of Joseph Innes; extending thence along Hamilton street westwardly 15 feet, and running of that width at right angles to Hamilton street 60 feet 4 inches, including a 2½ feet wide alley, to be used in common with the adjoining lots, with the free and common use of a 9 feet wide alley or passage, on the east side of the said described lot, leading into Hamilton street, and of the 2½ feet wide alley aforesaid.

One-half the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 10 13 18 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE.—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND.—Five-story Brick OFFICE BUILDING, No. 19 South THIRD Street, below Market. On FRIDAY, April 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, all that five-story brick Building and Lot of Ground, situate on the east side of Third street, south of Market street, No. 19, containing in front on Third street 18 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet, more or less.

Clear of all incumbrance.
Terms—$10,000 may remain on mortgage.

The above is situate in a very desirable business neighborhood, and in the most valuable square on Third street.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 10 13 20 25 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.
SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE.

NEAT MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1016 S. ELEVENTH Street.

On FRIDAY, April 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

All that certain three-story brick messuage with two-story back buildings and lot or piece of ground, situate No. 1016 S. Eleventh street, 16 feet, and in depth 74 feet, to a three feet wide alley. Has ten rooms, hot and cold water, bath and gas.

Terms—$2200 may remain on mortgage.
Immediate possession.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 13 20 25 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.
SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE.

VALUABLE TIMBER TRACT, Elk county, Pa.

On FRIDAY, April 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain tract of land, consisting of 112 acres, called "Adam Diller Tract, Warrant 2034, Subdivision Land No. 3," situate in Highland township, Elk county, Pa., 6 miles from Ridgeway, 8 from St. Mary's, 3½ from Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, near Olean road and Spring creek and Clarion river. Very heavily timbered with hemlock, pine, white oak, wild cherry and walnut.

Title perfect.
Clear of all incumbrance.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 13 20 25 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm-name of BROOKE & PUGH, doing business at Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who have claims against the above firm will present them to the undersigned for immediate settlement, and those who are indebted to the same will please make early payment.

NATHAN BROOKE,
EDWARD H. PUGH.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm-name of BROOKE, COLKET & CO., for five years, ending the 31st day of March, 1872, and will continue the Flour, Grain, and Produce Commission Business, at the old stand, Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street.

NATHAN BROOKE,
GEORGE H. COLKET,
EDWARD H. PUGH.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1867. 4 2 12t

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF J. W. SCOTT & CO., consisting of JAMES W. SCOTT, A. B. MAGARICAL, WILLIAM N. JAMES, and JAMES FREDERICK SCOTT, was dissolved on the 5th ult., by the death of James W. Scott.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of continuing the business of manufacturing Shirts and furnishing Gentlemen's Goods under the style of J. W. SCOTT & CO., at the old stand, No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

MARY SCOTT,
A. B. MAGARICAL,
WILLIAM N. JAMES,
JAMES FREDERICK SCOTT.

April 12, 1867. 4 12 6t

AUCTION SALES.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 15, will include—

MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 923 Clinton street.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT, north side of Thompson street, east of Seventh street.

SPRING GARDEN STREET.—Valuable Building Lot, 36 by 171 feet through to Brandywine street, north side of Spring Garden street, 161 feet west of Eighteenth street, adjoining the new row of brown-stone residences.

MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE AND RESIDENCE, southwest corner of Tenth and Rodman streets.

TWO THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1002 and 1004 Rodman street.

TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 640 N. Seventh street.

VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND, northeast corner of Allegheny avenue and Second street.

TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 2023 Catharine street.

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 22, will include—

NORTH BROAD STREET.—Handsome brick residence, with brown-stone dressings and Mansard roof, and extra conveniences, No. 1331 North Broad street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Estate of Christian Stikel, deceased,—Two-story brick dwelling, S. W. corner Twenty-third and Jefferson streets.

Same Estate.—Two-story brick dwelling, N. W. corner Twenty-third and Wright streets.

Handsome brick residence, with 20 feet side yard, No. 1221 Race street. Lot 40x100 feet to a 20 feet street.

Two two-story brick dwellings, Nos. 232 and 234 Spruce street.

WEST SPRUCE STREET.—Handsome brick residence, with brown-stone dressings and Mansard roof, No. 2118 Spruce street.

Two three-story brick dwellings, No. 802 South Fourth street, through to Weccacoe street.

Three-story brick residence, No. 513 Pine street.

VINE STREET.—Lot 36x125 feet, through to Pearl street, with brick building and office, Nos. 1707 and 1709 Vine street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

Modern four story Brick Residence, No. 923 Clinton street.

On MONDAY, April 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

All that certain four-story brick Messuage or Tenement, and lot or piece of Ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Clinton street, No. 923, at the distance of 149 feet eastward from the east side of Tenth street, in the Seventh Ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Clinton street 15 feet, and extending in length or depth northward of that width 115 feet to Bond street, together with the free and common use and privilege of said Bond street at all times hereafter forever. Has large saloon parlor, dining room, kitchen, four chambers, attics, bath, hot and cold water, heater, range, water-closet, etc.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 6 13 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

BY ORDER OF HEIRS.
Estate of CHARLES FRENCH, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.

TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 640 N SEVENTH Street.

On MONDAY, April 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

All that certain brick Messuage or Tenement and Lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Seventh street, at the distance of 134 feet 6 inches northward from Wallace street, in the Thirteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Seventh street 18 feet 3 inches, and extending in length or depth westward between parallel lines at right angles with Seventh street 70 feet. Has attics and two-story brick back buildings, two parlors, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor; gas throughout, hydrant in yard, etc. etc.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 30 4 6 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, Southwest corner TENTH and RODMAN Streets.

On MONDAY, April 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

All that certain Lot or piece of ground, with the modern four-story brick messuage or tenement thereon erected, beginning at the southwest corner of Tenth and Rodman streets, in the Seventh Ward of the City of Philadelphia; thence extending along the south side of said Rodman street 55 feet 7½ inches; thence southwardly at right angles to said Rodman street 12 feet; thence westward in a line parallel with Rodman street 2 feet 3½ inches; thence southward at right angles with Rodman street 6 feet; thence eastward parallel with Rodman street 57 feet 11 inches to the west side of Tenth street; thence northward along Tenth street 18 feet to the place of beginning. The building was erected in the most substantial manner. Has a store, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; wide hall, saloon parlor with handsome marble mantel, and large chamber with stationary basin on the second floor; three chambers on the third floor, and three on the fourth. Heater, range, bath, hot and cold water, gas, etc., and is in excellent order.

Clear of all incumbrance.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 30 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

Valuable LOT OF GROUND, Northeast corner SECOND Street and ALLEGHENY Avenue.

On MONDAY, April 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

All that certain Lot or piece of ground, situate on the northeast corner of Allegheny avenue and Second street, in the Twenty-fifth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on the said Second street 100 feet, and extending in length or depth eastward of that width along the north side of the said Allegheny avenue 248 feet to the west side of Hancock street. Three fronts. Subject to the restriction that no slaughter-house, skin dressing establishment, glue, bone, soap, or candle manufactory, or other building for offensive use or occupation, shall ever be erected or used upon the said lot of ground.

Clear of all incumbrance.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 30 4 6 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE, with 20 feet side yard, No. 1221 RACE Street.

On MONDAY, April 22, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

All that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Race street, at the distance of 20 feet westward from Jacoby street, in the Tenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Containing in front or breadth on said Race street 40 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width 100 feet, through a 20 feet wide street called Winslow street. House is 20 feet front, built and finished throughout in a superior manner, with attics and three-story double back buildings, parlor 42 feet deep, dining-room, kitchen, and out-kitchen on the first floor, two chambers, sitting-room, library, conservatory, and bath-room on the second floor; 4 chambers on the third floor, and two attics; 2 heaters, 2 ranges, bath, water-closet, etc. etc.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 13 20 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

Desirable LOT and BRICK BUILDINGS, Nos. 1707 and 1709 VINE Street.

On MONDAY, April 22, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the north side of Vine street, at the distance of 60 feet westward from Seventeenth street, in the Fifteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. Containing in front or breadth on said Vine street 35 feet 8 inches, and extending in length or depth of that width 125 feet through to Pearl street. Improvements consist of a new, substantial brick building, 34 by 26 feet, two stories high, with slate roof, suitable for a factory or coach-house, and a brick office, 12 by 22 feet, fronting on Vine street.

Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $360.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 13 20 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.—
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, Brown-stone Dressings, No. 1331 N. Broad street.

On MONDAY, April 22, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

All that handsome four-story brick residence and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging situate on the easterly side of Broad street, at the distance of 62 feet 9 inches southwardly from Master street, in the Twentieth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Broad street 20 feet 9 inches, and extending in length or depth of that width eastwardly 160 feet to Ontario street. Has Mansard roof and three story double back buildings, saloon parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and out-kitchen on the first floor, large sitting-room and library, nine chambers, two bath-rooms, wainscoted with walnut, two heaters, 2 ranges, hot and cold water, stationary wash-basins, water-closets, etc. etc. Built and finished in a superior manner, and papered throughout in excellent style.

Clear of all incumbrance.
$10,000 may remain on mortgage.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 13 20 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

BY FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., NO. 615 CHESNUT Street and No. 612 JAYNE Street.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

Desirable BUILDING LOT on SPRING GARDEN Street, above Eighteenth.

On MONDAY, April 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

All that certain Lot or piece of Ground, situate on the north side of Spring Garden street, at the distance of 161 feet westward from the west side of Eighteenth Street, in the Fifteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on Spring Garden street 36 feet, and extending in length or depth northward between lines at right angles with Spring Garden street 171 feet, more or less, to Brandywine street. Two fronts.

Subject to a yearly ground rent of $191·22.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 30 4 6 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

JUST ARRIVED PER STEAMSHIP CITY OF MANCHESTER, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF BEST SHEFFIELD ELECTRO SILVER PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY, manufactured by JAMES DIXON & SONS, and other celebrated Sheffield Manufacturers.

B. SCOTT, Jr. will sell by auction, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street.

On Wednesday and Thursday Mornings,

April 17 and 18, at 10 o'clock, an elegant assortment of best quality Patent Electro Silver Ware, Ivory Table and Pocket Cutlery. The plated ware consists of gold-lined tea and coffee services, kettles, and stands to match, with and without lamps; card receivers, fruit stands, wine sets, 4, 5, and 6 bottled dinner and breakfast castors; syrup pitchers, teapot stands, dish covers, entree dishes, with movable handles, forming eight epergnes, cake-baskets, round and oval trays, from 10 to 22 inches; toast racks, egg frames, nut crackers, knife rests, napkin rings, etc.

Also cases of cutlery, containing 55 pieces; dessert cases, 24 pieces, in pearl, ivory, and plated handle; fish carvers, etc.

Also presentation cases for children, lined with velvet, in morocco cases; spoons and forks in beaded, plain, and king's patterns, etc.

Full particulars in catalogues. [4 13 4t

AMERICAN AND MODERN PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
On Thursday and Friday Evenings,
April 18 and 19.

At the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, to close invoices, a collection of Modern Paintings of classical and pleasing subjects, together with a number of finely framed imported chromos and engravings, etc. Sale positive. [4 13 6t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 127 S. Tenth Street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, OIL FINISH; ELEGANT VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, MANTEL GLASSES, SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES, PLATED WARE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, GAS FIXTURES ETC., ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 127 S. Tenth street, will be sold the furniture of a family removing from the city, comprising elegant velvet and Brussels carpets, walnut parlor furniture covered with plush; large French plate mantel mirror with walnut frame; three suits of walnut chamber furniture; large and elegant walnut sideboard; extension dining table; walnut hat-rack; spring and hair mattresses; China, plated ware, kitchen furniture, etc.

The furniture is of superior quality, and has been in use but a few months.

Catalogues can be had at the auction store on Monday. 4 12 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 500 LOTS FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS.

Of the importation of
Messrs. B. DIAMOND & CO.,
by catalogue, on a credit.
On Wednesday morning,
April 17, commencing at 10 o'clock.
Included will be found, viz.:—

FRENCH FANS, a full line in linen, silk, feather, wood, in 100 different and newest styles, being the largest assortment ever offered at auction in this city.

PALM FANS, also 50 cases palm fans, in original cases.

BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS, also Paris dress cloak, mantilla, and bonnet trimmings, in jet, crystal and amber. Jet and crystal gimps.

NOUVEANTES, just arrived from Paris, comprising newest styles for spring sales.

Catalogues and samples early on the morning of sale. [4 11 5t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf

LARGE SALE OF ENGLISH WHITE GRANITE WARE, GLASS WARE, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, in open lots, suitable for city and country retail trade.

Purchasers for country trade can get their goods carefully packed at the auction room. [4 11 4t

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 20, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans April 1 at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans April 13.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE FINE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW YORK, of the INMAN LINE, will sail from Pier 45 North River, at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, for LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN.

The Steamship EDINBURG will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 24.

Rates of Passage.—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $35—Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
4 11 5t No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF NEW YORK..............Wednesday, April 17
CITY OF BOSTON..............Saturday, April 20
EDINBURGH..............Wednesday, April 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE..............Saturday, April 27
CITY OF CORK..............Wednesday, May 1

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
1 1 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PALM SUNDAY.

How it was Observed in England in the Olden Time—How it is Now Observed in Catholic Countries —How it will be Observed To-Morrow in the City.

The last week of Lent, from the number of holy days which are crowded into it, has received the title of Holy Week. The first day of this notable season, which begins to-morrow, is known as Palm Sunday, because it is the day on which is commemorated the entrance of our Saviour into Jerusalem just previous to His crucifixion, when, as will be remembered, the people went forth to meet Him, bearing palm leaves in their hands, and crying Hosanna. The ceremonies peculiar to the day had their origin at an early period in the history of the Church, and although they have fallen into disuse in Protestant countries since the Reformation, they are still maintained in those which acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope of Rome in all things spiritual.

Its Usual Observance.

As the palm tree is unknown in the greater part of Europe, it was necessary to find a substitute for this peculiar emblem, a use to which branches of willow, yew, or box were put, according to the circumstances. These branches were blessed by the priests immediately after mass, and were then distributed among the people, by whom they were carried about with great rejoicings, in imitation of the triumphant entrance of Christ into Jerusalem. They were then gathered together and burned, the ashes being carefully put aside by the priests, to be sprinkled on the heads of the people on Ash Wednesday of the following year.

Its Observance in England Before the Reformation.

Previous to the Reformation, the ceremonies observed in England were somewhat as follows:—The branches and flowers which had been collected for the use of the priests were placed on the high altar, while those intended for the common people were deposited on the south step. They were then consecrated by a priest, attired in a red cope. For fear that the Evil One, or some of his baleful influences, might purposely be lurking among the branches, the officiating priest commenced the ceremony by exclaiming, in the name of the Trinity, "I conjure thee, thou creature of flowers and branches." Making the sign of the cross, he them commenced the prayer:—"We humbly beseech Thee that Thy truth may sanctify this creature of flowers and branches, and slips of of palm, which we offer." The objects of these impressive ceremonials were then placed in the fumes of frankincense, and, after further prayers, were sprinkled with holy water. They were then distributed among the people, who started in procession, led by two priests, each of whom bore a crucifix. After passing through the town, the procession returned to the Church, and attended the performance of mass, the priest partaking of the Holy Sacrament. The ceremonies were closed with the offering by the people, at the altar, of the consecrated branches and flowers.

At times their celebration was accompanied by a ceremony which partook very much of a sacrilegious character. A wooden image, representing the Saviour mounted on an ass, was dragged through the streets, after one of the priests had proclaimed the meaning of the symbol, and recited the circumstances of the great event which it was intended to commemorate. Two priests preceded the image, chanting psalms, the multitude following with great shouts, and casting on the ground their twigs, frequently in such numbers that the image could with difficulty be drawn along. After it had passed, the branches were eagerly gathered up by the people, by whom they were believed to be a sure protection against storms and lightning during the following year.

So universal was the observance of this day in England, that a saying came into common repute, to the effect that he who did not have in his hand a palm on Palm Sunday would have his hand cut off. Unfortunately, however, for the truth of this saying, the chroniclers have recorded no instance in which the dread alternative came to pass. There were many peculiar customs connected with the observance of the day, in addition to those already described. Thus, cakes were sometimes thrown from the church steeple, the young people of the parish creating considerable merriment on the part of the spectators by joining in a rough-and-tumble contention for them. At a later period, it seems that an angel was considered a necessary portion of the procession, as we find in the accounts of some of the parishes, during the early part of the sixteenth century, an item which goes to show that the hire of such an acquisition to an earthly procession was only eight pence. At a subsequent period it was even reduced to half that sum. On this day, likewise, the priests constructed crosses of palm branches, and having blessed them, disposed of them to the people, by whom they were considered as preventative of sickness.

Its Observance at the Present Time in England.

Although many of the ceremonials peculiar to the Romish Church were especially forbidden after the Reformation, Henry VIII did not regard that of bearing palms on Palm Sunday as objectionable. So, in 1536 he declared that the ceremony was one that was not to be contemned or dropped, and it was faithfully observed by the clergy until the reign of his successor, Edward VI. It was then left to the inclination of the people, and soon ceased to be observed; although until within a recent period it was still the custom in some sections of England for the young people to go "palming" on the day preceding Palm Sunday. This ceremony consisted simply of going into the woods for slips of willow, which were placed in the hat or button-hole; or sometimes a twig was torn off and placed in the mouth, and the branch carried in the hand, on returning. Small slips of willow are still to be seen in some of the interior churches on Palm Sunday, and it may be that the ceremony of going "palming" has not entirely ceased.

At the town of Caistor, in Lincolnshire, there still exists a curious ceremony which is supposed to have some connection with the obsolete observance of the day, although antiquarians have not been able to trace its origin satisfactorily. A person who represents the proprietor of the neighboring estate ascends the porch of the church during the reading of the first lesson, and cracks a gad-whip there several times. He then enters the church, and during the reading of the second lesson approaches the minister, holding upright in his hand the gad-whip, to the end of which is attached a purse containing thirty pieces of silver.

Its Observance at the Present Day in Rome.

On Palm Sunday Rome is the scene of very impressive ceremonials at the present day. Thousands of foreigners, many of whom are Protestants, assemble in the city to witness them. The space behind the high altar of St. Peter's Cathedral is carpeted and draped, the altars, pictures, and crucifixes likewise being put in mourning. By 9 o'clock the spacious auditorium is filled with an eager crowd, a passage through which is forced by one of the Papal regiments. Then the Pope's "noble guard" arrives, followed by the diplomatic corps, and the dignitaries of the Church, who seat themselves behind the altar. Thereupon the Chief Sacristan enters with an armful of bleached palms, which are deposited upon the altar. At half-past 9 the entrance of the Pope is heralded by a burst of music from the choir, the soldiers presenting arms. His Holiness is seated in the *sedia gestatoria*, or chair of state, which is borne by twelve of his officials. He is in plain attire, his mitre being white and unornamented. As he is borne along, the Holy Father grants a blessing to the bowing multitude. Arrived at the throne at the further end of the church, he leaves the chair of state, and after singing and other preliminary exercises, commences the consecration of the palms, by reading certain prayers and incensing them.

An embroidered apron is then placed over the Pope's knees, preparatory to the distribution of the palms. The Cardinals first receive them, kissing the branch, as well as the right hand and knee of the Holy Father. Then come the bishops, who kiss the palm and the Pope's right knee. The mitred abbots and other ecclesiastics follow, kissing the palm and the Pope's foot. The distribution is then continued by the sacristans among the people assembled, and the ceremony, having lasted about three hours, is concluded by further prayers and chants. When all is over, the Pope is again placed in his chair of state, and carried back to a little chapel which is in communication with his residence in the Vatican.

How the Day will be Observed in the City To-morrow.

As usual, Palm Sunday will be celebrated in all the Catholic churches with great solemnity. At the Cathedral, on Eighteenth street, the ceremonies will be conducted by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, assisted by several prominent clergymen. The great attraction will be the performance of Haslinger's Grand Mass, for male voices only, without instrumental accompaniment. It will be rendered by a double quartette, including Messrs. C. M. Schmitz, Aaron R. Taylor, Michael H. Cross, and five other talented amateurs. The rehearsals have been conducted with great care, so that we may anticipate hearing this elegant composition performed in a manner rarely equalled.

As but few of our readers other than those connected with the Catholic Church are conversant with the ceremony of blessing the palms, as it is now performed in this country, we present them with the following synopsis, giving the English version of the prayers and chants:—

After the sprinkling of holy water, the choir sings, "Hosanna to the Son of David! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. O King of Israel! Hosanna in the highest." The priest then says, "The Lord be with you," the respondent exclaiming, "And with thy spirit." This is followed by a prayer, the sub-deacon then singing a lesson from the book of Exodus, chapters xv and xvi. The Gospel according to St. Matthew, chapter xxi, verses 1–9, is then sung by the deacon, with the usual ceremonies, after which the blessing of the palms begins.

The priest stands at the epistle corner of the altar, and says, "The Lord be with you," to which is responded, "and with thy spirit." Then follows a prayer, interrupted by responses, after which the choir sings, "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of Hosts. The heavens and the earth are full of Thy glory. Hosanna in the highest! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. Hosanna in the highest!"

Then comes a prayer, interrupted by responses, and concluding as follows:—"Bless, O Lord, we beseech Thee, these branches of the palm tree; and grant that what Thy people this day corporally perform for the honor of Thy name, they may, with the greatest devotion, spiritually accomplish, by gaining a victory over their enemy, and ardently loving works of mercy."

At this point the priest sprinkles the palms with holy water, and fumes them with incense; after which another prayer is offered. The palms being thus blessed, the priest distributes them to the clergyman in attendance, and to the people, who receive them kneeling, and kissing the palm-branch and the hand of the priest. During this distribution, an Antiphon is sung, as follows:—

"The Hebrew children, carrying olive branches, met our Lord, crying out, and saying, Hosanna in the highest."

Then, following a prayer, comes the procession. The priest having filled the censer with incense, the deacon says to the people, "Let us go in peace." The thurifer walks ahead with the smoking censer, followed by the sub-deacon, bearing a cross and accompanied on either side by an acolyte with a burning candle. The clergymen follow in order, and last of all comes the priest, with the deacon at his left, all bearing palms in their hands, and singing anthems as they proceed.

Returning to the church, two or four singers leave the procession and enter, closing the door and standing with their faces towards those without. They then chant two verses, which are repeated by the priest and the others without; when they again take up the strain, and it is continued in regular alternation. When this is concluded, the sub-deacon knocks at the door with the foot of the cross, to signify the triumphant entry, not only into Jerusalem, but into the Holy City. The door is thereupon opened and the procession enters, singing, "As our Lord entered the Holy City, the Hebrew children, declaring the resurrection of life with palm-branches, cried out, Hosanna in the highest."

The ceremony then closes with the celebration of the Mass, all the people holding the palms in their hands during the reading or singing of the Passion.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-oz duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.

PITKIN & CO.,

3 13 1m Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT Street,

THIRD EDITION

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the Atlantic Cable.

The Australasian at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, April 13—2 P. M.—The steamship Australasian, Captain Cook, from New York April 2, arrived to-day, on her route to Liverpool.

The Debate on Reform—The Administration Sustained.

LONDON, April 12—Midnight.—The debate on the Reform bill occurred in the House of Commons this evening. Mr. Gladstone, the leader of the opposition, offered an amendment to the bill fixing the rating at five pounds. After a long and very interesting debate, the amendment was rejected by a decided vote, the Government majority being 21.

LONDON, April 13—Noon.—The *Times* of this morning has a congratulatory editorial article on the defeat of the Liberals on the Reform bill, in the House of Commons, last evening. The course pursued by Mr. Gladstone is severely criticized, while that of the Liberal members who deserted their party is correspondingly lauded. The *Times* thinks the Liberal bolters hold the balance of power now, and virtually control the Reform bill.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 13.

The Nominations to be Ratified.

A compromise has been made by which the President will, on to-day and Monday, send in nominations to fill all the vacancies existing, and the Senate will act on as many as possible prior to adjournment on Tuesday.

The Health of the President.

The President will take an excursion for the benefit of his health soon after the adjournment of the Senate.

Fires at St. Louis and Leavenworth.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—The stock of Messrs. Scott & Miller's drug store, destroyed by fire last evening, was valued at from $80,000 to $85,000. About two-thirds was destroyed. The insurance amounted to $60,000, in St. Louis and Cincinnati offices. The building was damaged to the amount of $6000 or $10,000.

A fire in Leavenworth last night destroyed the dry goods house of Shonable, Stoddart & Empree, and the billiard saloon of Louis Therny. The loss was about $20,000, insured in Eastern offices.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

$1·00 PLAID SILKS.
CHEAP PLAID SILKS.
CHEAP PLAIN SILKS.
CHEAP FANCY SILKS.
CHECKED SILKS, $1·00 AND $1·12.
BARGAINS IN MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS.
PLAIN SILKS, $1·25.
WIDE AND HEAVY BLACK SILKS FOR COATS, $2·50 PER YARD.

WHITE GOODS!

Fine White Brilliants, 25 cents.
Splendid Quality Brilliants, 28 and 31 cents.
Bargains in Nainsook Muslins.
Bargains in Piques.
Bargains in French Chintzes.
New Style Plaid Muslins.

DRESS GOODS!

GRANITE POPLINS FOR SUITS.
ALEXANDRES FOR SUITS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GREY GOODS
LIGHT ALPACAS, ALL NEW SHADES.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR

5000 Yards---100 Different Styles.

Cloths, New Styles, $1·25.
Very Handsome Cloths, $1·50.
Double Width Cloths, $1·75.
All New Materials for Sackings constantly in Stock.

Cassimeres for Business Suits.
Cassimeres for Boys' Suits.
All-wool Cassimeres, 75 cents.
Fine Cassimeres for Men's Wear, $1·25.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS.

Plain Linens for Boys.
Fancy Linens for Boys.
Plaid and Stripe Linens.
White Linen Drills.
White Linen Ducks.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11stmrp PHILADELPHIA.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

4 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LOST.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, YESTERDAY morning, in West Philadelphia, a GOLD WATCH, R. Roskell, Liverpool, No. 7198. Dated 1847 on inside of case. Hair chain. Return to McCALLA & STAVELY, No. 237 DOCK Street, fourth story. 1t*

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

Imported Cloakings, elegant new styles.
American Cloakings, cheaper, and very handsome.
Plain and Neat Fancies for Short Sacques.
Single Width Cloakings, prices very low.

CASSIMERES.

75 cent Cassimeres, all-wool, fair quality.
90, 95c. and $1·00 Cassimeres, good goods.
$1·25 Cassimeres, last year's price was $1·75.
Fine Black Cassimeres, $1·50 upwards.
Unrivalled assortment men's and boys' wear.

LINEN GOODS.

Fancy Linen Drills for boys.
French Fancy Drills and Duck.
White Linen Drills and Duck.
Coating and Blouse Linens, cheap.
Blay Linens low, by the piece or yard.
Dress Linens, Brown Hollands, etc., piece or yard.
Tailor's Canvas, every grade, piece or yard.
Some large auction purchases at unusually low prices by the piece.

WHITE GOODS.

Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets and Nainsooks.
Large and Small Plaid Nainsooks.
Plain Swiss, Dimity, India Twills.
Bishop's Lawn, Long Lawn, Linen Cambric.
White Pique, some extra cheap lots.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Hemstitch, from auction, 25, 33, 38, 45 and 50c.
Linen Cambric, 12½, 18, 25, 31, and 37 cents.
Tucked, Mourning, Clear and Boys' Hdkfs.
Silk, of American manufacture.
Ladies' Gloves, white, buff and mode Berlin Hosiery, a very fair assortment. [1 2 stuth4p

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

NOW OPEN

New Paris Cloaks and Mantillas,

WALKING SUITS

AND

COSTUMES DE VOYAGE,

For Ladies and Misses.

BLACK DRESS SILKS

FROM $2 TO $10

Lace Points and Rotondes.

OUR DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT,

Under the superintendence of accomplished modistes is NOW OPEN for the prompt execution of all orders entrusted to us.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

2 8 uth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street

TO THE LADIES.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING SUPPLY OF

WHITE GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

NEW STYLE FRINGED LACE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED APPLIQUE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED CROCHET TIDIES,
ALLENCIENNES,
LACE MUSLINS,
TUCKED MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTE,
FRENCH MULL,
SOFT CAMBRICS,
TARLETANS,
SHEER LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
INDIA TWILLS,
NAINSOOKS,
INDIA MULL,
WHITE AND COLORED PIQUETS,
FRENCH PERCALES, MADAPOLAMS,

Together with a choice assortment of

COLLARS, CUFFS, SETS, WORKED EDGINGS INSERTINGS, BANDS, LACES, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERY.

ALL AT THE PRESENT REDUCED PRICES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

4 4 thstu9t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

KID GLOVES.

"ANGELE."

This Glove being cut by the

SYSTEME JOSEPHINE,

WITHOUT SEAM ON SIDE, renders it the best fitting Glove imported.

The extensive sale of it by First-Class Retailers in New York, in competition with other makes, is a guarantee of its quality.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

STOKES & WOOD,

NO. 702 ARCH STREET,

NOW OFFER

A FULL LINE OF

SILK AND LINEN POPLINS, PLAIN, CHENE, AND CHECKED.
MOHAIRS AND LENOS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS.
SILK WARP MOHAIRS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS.
BLACK SILKS, PLAIN SILKS, CHECKED SILKS.
FOULARD SILKS, FIGURED AND DOTTED.
PLAIN, BROWN, AND STEEL COLORED LAWNS.
BOOK MUSLINS, BOOK MUSLIN HANDKERCHIEFS, AND BLOND. [39s]

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN BLACK SILKS,

NOVELTIES IN CLOAKINGS,

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,

NOVELTIES IN WHITE GOODS,

AT

M'ELROY'S,

Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH St.,

4 2 tuths1m] ABOVE MARKET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

One case double width all wool Delaines, choice colors, best goods yet offered, 68c. a yard.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 70, 85c., etc.
Yard wide Spring Chintzes, 25c.
Plain and Figured Percales, Mourning Chintzes, etc.
Spring Delaines, Plaid Poil de Chevres, etc.

DOMESTICS

at reduced prices.
2000 yards Bleached Muslin at 12½c., worth 15c. by the case
Bleached Sheeting, 2½ yards wide, 50c.
Pillow-case Muslin, 1¼ yard wide, 25c.
Real Water Twist Bleached Muslin, 20c.
Best makes of Bleached Muslins.
One bale of good Russia Crash, 12c.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, reduced prices
Best 50c. all wool Flannel in city.
Yard wide Domet Flannel, 37½c.
Meltons, for boys' wear, 68c.
Spring Balmorals, $1·25.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Marseilles Quilts, from auction, bargains.
Large Plaid Nainsooks, 50, 55, 60, and 65c.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½c., etc.
Fine Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Plain and Striped Nainsooks, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirred Muslins, White Marseilles, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13c.
50 doz. Misses' Linen Hdkfs., 10c.
Butcher Linen, 40 inches wide, 50 and 62½c.
Gents' Spring and Summer Underwear.
Gents' Neck-ties, Suspenders, Hdkfs., etc.
Hosiery at reduced prices.
Ladies' Spring Gloves, 20c. up.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
G. F. Velvet Ribbons, all widths.
3000 Linen Fans, at all prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

2 29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT

HAVE JUST OPENED

One case All-wool Delaines, choice colors, at 37½ and 50 cents.
Double-width All-wool Delaines, 62½ and 69 cents.
Black All-wool Delaines and Black Alpacas.
French Percales, plain and figured.
Plain color Alpacas and Mohairs.
A new lot of Mixed Goods, suitable for Travelling Dresses.
A new lot of stripe and plaid Scotch Ginghams
American Ginghams; Delaines, and Calicoes.
Good quality black and white stripe Shirtings.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsook Muslins.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Hair cord stripe and plaid Muslins.
White and Buff Piquas.
Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Scotch Diaper, Huckaback, and Russia Crash.
A cheap lot of 11-4 Linen Sheeting.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bargains in Hosiery and Gloves, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Cambric Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Best quality Hoop Skirts. 10 22

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN, A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

BEST BLACK SILKS,
CHENE SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
3 2 wsmtfrp] PLAID SILKS,
FIGURED GRENADINE, HERNANI,
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,
LARGE VARIETY OF GREY GOODS.

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS,
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
WHITE GOODS.
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN.

IN FACT,

THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large Stock to select from.

"ONE PRICE CASH STORE."

THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.

Established in 1853. [3 16 3msp

PARIS—SILKS, MANTLES, FANCY GOODS.—AUX VILLES DE FRANCE, 51 Rue Vivienne and 104 Rue Richelieu, near the Boulevards and the Bourse. The largest emporium in Paris. Prices marked in plain figures. English spoken. Dresses made to measure in forty-eight hours. 3 9 alst*

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENN Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first floor. SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, 2 201 HAUTES NOUVEAUTES

DRY GOODS.

113 EPSTEIN & HAINES, 113½

NOS. 113 AND 113½ NORTH NINTH ST.,

ABOVE ARCH,

OF THE LATE FIRM OF

OWEN EVANS & CO.

GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS.

Open on MONDAY, from New York Sheriff sales, the following goods. Always having the ready cash enables us to buy cheaper than our neighbors buying on four months' credit. Samples given to compare with Eighth street prices:—
5000 yards fast-color Chintz, 12½c.
5000 yards best Bleached Muslin, 12½c.
2000 yards best Russia Crash, 12½c.
1000 dozen all Linen Hdkfs., 12½c.
500 dozen gold border, all Linen Hdkfs., 12½c.
10,000 Gents' Paper Collars, 8 cents per box, 10 in a box.
100 dozen all-linen Doylies, $1 per dozen.
100 dozen all-linen Napkins, $1·40 per dozen.
100 dozen Gents' all-linen Hdkfs., 22c.
Double-width Table Linen, 47c. to $1·10.
Linen Diapering, $1·75 to $4.
Shirting Linens, from 45c. to $1·10.
5000 all-linen Towels, 12½, 18, 25, to 37c.
New styles Spring Delaines, 25c.
Black Alpaca, 31c. to $1·10
Dress Goods selling off cheap.
GREAT BARGAINS IN WHITE GOODS.
1000 yards finest Nainsook Muslin, 25c.
1000 yards soft-finish Cambric, 22 to 50c.
1000 yards of Pique Brilliants.
Plaids and Striped Muslins also.
Victoria Lawns, from 22 to 50c.
Linen Birdeye, from 25 to 75c.
All the leading makes of Shirtings.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins at the lowest competition prices—Williamsville, Wamsutta, Forestdale.
5000 yards best water-twist Muslin, 20c., selling over town at 25c.
500 yards Whittinsville Muslin, 18¾c.
Cloths and Cassimeres at bargains.
50 pieces Lupin's fine all-wool Delaine, 37½c.
5000 pairs best Kid Gloves, $1·15, warranted better than Jouvin's, selling for $1·25.
Never to be undersold.
Small store, small rent, small profits, turn the nimble sixpence often.
One price. All goods marked in plain figures.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,
Nos. 113 and 113½ N. NINTH Street,
Above Arch.
1t Price & Wood's Old Stand.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.,

Will open on Monday morning, a large invoice of the most desirable Goods yet offered.

LADIES' CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

New and beautiful Spring styles, Plain and Fancy at reduced prices.

CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS.

Some splendid styles at extensively low prices, ranging from 12½ cents to $2 per yard.
1 case all-wool Delaines, choice colors, 37½c.
1 case all-wool, double width, fine quality, 75 cents, worth $1.
Mohairs of rich shades, from 48 cents up.
Chenes for travelling Dresses, 37½ cents up.
Piques, Plain and Figured, very cheap.
Plain and Striped Nainsooks, Swiss Muslins, Cambrics, and large assortment of White Goods, at prices we know will please you.

LINEN GOODS THAT SELL FAST.

Figured and Striped Linens, very cheap.
100 dozen fine Damask, only 37½ cents.
1 case Towels, rare chance, 12½ cents.
Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts, Flannels, and all the leading makes of Muslins at the very lowest cash prices.

EVANS & PHIPPS,

N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.

P. S.—Another lot of those fine quality Kid Gloves, elegant colors. Come soon, and get your favorite colors. 3 9 8t

PLAID NAINSOOK.

Will open to-day a lot of Satin Plaid Nainsook, at 56 cents, very much better than usual for the price.

PLAIN CAMBRIC.

Will open to-day a superior Muslin at 40 cents a yard: would be cheap at 50 cents.

GRENADINE VEILS.

Will open to-day another lot, embracing a great variety of colors and the very best quality imported. Price only 25 cents. Please notice that these are not the gauzy things usually sold for grenadines, but the same Veil that sold not many months since at $1·50 each.

GENTLEMEN'S LINEN HDKFS., COLORED.

Auction goods and very cheap, some of which are in color admirably adapted to gents using snuff, closely resembling dark-colored silk hdkfs.

NEEDLE WORKED BANDS.—A great bargain. Now open a large lot, at greatly reduced prices, at WORNE'S,

LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE,
1t NO. 38 N. EIGHTH STREET.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 50 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 4 6 1m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

JOHN C. ARRISON

AT THE OLD STAND,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his

LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT

OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

ALSO,

TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.

PRICES MODERATE. [1 22rp]

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

CALIFORNIA WINE CO.

WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angeles, and Napa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes. For sale by

E. L. CAUFFMAN,

AGENT,

NO. 21 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
2 18 wat6t PHILADELPHIA.